P 1825

G. R. S. 58]
Previous references.
San. J. 47-99

1902
(Sanitary)

File No. 44 of 02

Serial Nos. 1-8.

Later references.
San. J. 45 of 02

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-8

Part B for January 1903

SUBJECT.

Revised rules relating to Plague preventive measures.

Sl. 1. To the Dy. Comrs. of Dists; presidents of Municipal
Senior surgeon & Sani. Comr; and the Comptroller.

No. 6388-98 / G.B.P. 290 dt 28-10-02

Forwards copies of Notes of a Conference held in connection with measures for the prevention of Plague in Mysore.

2. To the Dy Comrs; the president City Municipality Bangalore

GPB—8,500—21-7-14

No. 9382-3 / G.B.P. 437 dt 4-12-02

Requests to report when his suggestions regarding the revision of the plague Rules proposed in the last para of the above order may be expected.

From the Dy Comr. Tumkur Dt.
No. 99. Dated 5-12-02
Submits the memorandum drawn up by the Dist. Plague officer.

4. From the Dy Comr. Chikballapur Dt.
No. 121 Dated 6-12-02
States that he has expressed his opinion re- the revision of the plague rules at the conference held at mysore on the 13th October last.

From the Dy Comr. Bangalore.
No. SS Dt 8-12-02
States that the measures adopted in the Madras Presidency will be more effective here.

6. From the City Munl. Comr. Bangalore.
No. 150. Dt 11-12-02
States that reciprocity of action with the Station Municipality is necessary re- the revision of the plague Rules.

7 No. 10099/L&BP475 Dt 17-12-02.
Forwards copy of the above to the Senior surgeon for favor of opinion.

7. From the Dy Comr. Kolar Dt.
No. SS Dt 22-12-02
Submits his suggestions for the revision

SECTION San

FILE No. 45-02

SERIAL No.

Notes of Proceedings of a Conference held in the Pub
Office Buildings at Mysore on Monday the 13th C...
1902 in connection with measures for the
prevention of plague in Mysore.

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

The following gentlemen were present:-

Mr. C. Sreenivasiengar, Member of Council.

Colonel P.H. Benson, I.M.S., Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commr:

Mr. H.V. Nanjundayya, Secretary to Government, Genl: & Rev: Depts.

Mr. H.H. Sparkes, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.

Mr. M.S. Narayana Rao, Deputy Commissioner (on leave).

Mr. M. Narain Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldurg.

Mr. F.E.C. Carr, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.

Mr. B.G. Krishniengar, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur.

Mr. C. Devaraj Urs, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.

Mr. K.P. Puttanna Chetty, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.

Mr. K.S. Doraisami Iyer, Offg: Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.

Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, ~~Offg: Deputy Commissioner~~, Mysore.

Mr. P.S. Achuta Rao, Civil Surgeon, Mysore.

~~Dr.~~ Palpu, Health Officer, Bangalore City.

Mr. E.S. Krishnaswami Iyer, Civil Surgeon, Kolar Gold Fields.

Mr. T.V. Kuppuswami Moodliar, Plague Officer, Mysore.

~~Dr.~~ K. ~~Reni~~, Health Officer, Mysore.

After a preliminary discussion regarding the past plague policy of Government, the measures now being enforced in different places and the diversities therein, and the principles that should guide plague administration in the future, the Conference ultimately arrived at the following ~~decisions~~:-

Observation.

It is very desirable to make it obligatory on all persons arriving at any Municipal town, before infection has taken place there, to present themselves for observation for a period of ten days from receipt of a passport to be issued to ~~him~~ them. After a certain number of indigenous cases, say, twelve or fifteen, have occurred in the town, the observation system may be discontinued.

As regards places which are not municipalities, the Deputy Commissioners should make the best arrangements possible for the observation of new arrivals. The undesirability of allowing into such places people from outside without proper observation should be impressed upon the inhabitants; as also the safety that lies in prompt evacuation. It is believed that both these points are already realised by the generality of our rural population.

Segregation.

~~The Government have already, in their Order~~ Under the orders of Govt. No. 89. 1874 dated the 27th June 1899, ~~laid down their future policy of discontinuancing~~ the compulsory removal of patients and contacts to hospital or camp ~~except~~ in principle in the early stages of plague. This is also in accordance with the views of the Government of India expressed in paras 25 and 26 of their Resolution of 16th July 1900. ~~The policy thus enunciated should be adhered to as far as possible.~~ Should be followed as far as possible.

It should be clearly made known that Municipal Officers have this power.

Evacuation.

Every endeavour should be made to impress upon the inhabitants of infected towns the desirability of evacuating them after the first cases of plague.

Building materials.

While it is impossible for Government to undertake the enormous cost which would be entailed if it were itself to undertake to provide houses for all the poor people who are turned out of infected localities, it is recognised that in the matter of the grant of building materials every possible concession should be shown, bamboos and other materials being given free of cost to the really poor, and at cost price to those who can afford to pay. Also, suitable areas should be acquired in the neighbourhood of towns and marked out as building sites, to be allotted to such persons as may wish to erect temporary or permanent residences in the event of the outbreak of plague. The sites should be chosen as far as possible with reference to convenience of drainage, water-supply, etc., and water should be provided wherever it may be feasible. The cost of acquisition of sites, and of the formation of roads, etc., should ordinarily be borne by the Municipalities concerned, special cases requiring a different treatment being reported for the orders of Government.

Inoculation.

Compulsory inoculation is, of course, out of the question. But every endeavour should be made by officials to induce the people to voluntarily go in for inoculation before infection. The new lymph is an improvement upon the old & no inconvenience has been reported.

Disinfection.

The present system of disinfection by means of chemicals should be continued so far as towns are concerned. Chemical disinfection being considered unsuited to villages, owing to the cost, difficulty of procuring the necessary agency, etc. Houses where there have already been cases of plague should in previous seasons should be subjected to disinfection.

Destruction of Rats.

Increased attention should be paid to measures for the destruction of rats, such as the employment of professional rat-catchers, the offering of rewards to every ~~_~~ min killed, etc., especially in towns in which infection from rats is apprehended.

Information of Cases.

Every householder should be required to notify to the authorities ~~any~~ all cases of ~~plague with glandular swellings~~ fever with or without glandular swellings occurring in his house or in his neighbourhood and coming to his knowledge. Information given by persons as regards the first and a few subsequent cases of plague should be liberally rewarded, say, by amounts varying from one to ten ruppes.

Medical treatment.

Greater facilities should be provided as ~~s~~ possible for the home treatment of plague patients. The system of Hospital Assistants going round treating people in their homes has been spoken of as both popular and successful. More Hospital Assistants may be given ~~to each Dis-~~ of plague stricken wherever ~~tried if~~ necessary.

Sanitation.

Increased attention to this most important subject is ~~particularly necessary.~~ desirable And in order to make more funds available, expenditure on other less necessary items should be curtailed as far as possible.

District Plague Officers.

For each affected District, there should be a separate ~~District Plague Officer~~ Deputy C who should preferably be a Medical man; and in order to give him sufficient influence and prestige, his rank should not as a rule be lower than that of an Assistant Surgeon.

Plague expenditure.

Every endeavour should be made to reduce the expenditure on plague as far as possible. It should be borne in mind that this is properly a charge upon the funds of the Municipalities concerned, and that Government aid should not be sought unless ~~absolutely~~ unavoidable.

Revision of Rules.

The existing rules on the subject of plague administration are cumbrous and difficult to apply, and should be revised and consolidated. Deputy Commissioners have been asked to submit suggestions by the end of this month which will then be carefully considered by Government at an early date.

14/10/02

Read Notes of Proceedings of a Conference - - -

Order.

Copies of the foregoing are forwarded to the Chief Surgeon & Sanitary Commr. the Hon. Colonial Secretary of Natal & the Presidents of Municipalities in the Transvaal & the Conservator of Forests for information & guidance -

27/10/1902

16/10/02

Print - in extenso at once & put before.

To be seen for approval

16/10/02

(Abandoned Work
Unemployment
Vagrancy Ordinance)

25.X.02

After case mentioned
this P.M. a deputation
attended waited upon
the Colonial Secretary
to urge upon him
the necessity for
some immediate
relief which must be more
than temporary in the
present circumstances
of the

SECTION San
FILE NO. 44 02
SERIAL No.

Notification

In exercise of the powers vested in them under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to prescribe the following revised Rules for preventing the outbreak and spread of the plague in Mysore, in supersession of all previous rules, regulations, and orders on the subject.

1.(1) Every householder, medical practitioner, or keeper of a hotel, chattram, or other place of public resort, who becomes cognisant of any case of fever with or without glandular swellings in his house or in any other private building in his neighbourhood, or, as the case may be, in such hotel, chattram, or other place of public resort, shall be bound to give information of the same with the least practicable delay to the Deputy Commissioner, or Municipal Vice-President, or Health Officer, or to the Medical Officer in charge of the Government Dispensary or Hospital, or (where the place is not a Municipality) to the Patel or the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, who shall report the

fact at once to the nearest Magistrate. The Vice-President, Health Officer, Medical Officer, or Magistrate, as the case may be, shall forthwith transmit the information to the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, sanction from Municipal or District Funds rewards, varying from one to ten rupees a case, for information given to the authorities as regards the first and a few subsequent cases of plague in any locality.

2. On the requisition of the Dep^y Comm^r, every Municipal or District Board shall provide the following, namely,----

(1) a hospital, with appliances, for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering or believed to be suffering from plague, and camps for the detention and observation of persons suspected to be in an infectious state, until certified by the Medical Officer in charge to be free from infection:

(2) facilities for feeding patients, or persons detained in camp, who may not be in a position to cater for themselves:

(3) conveyances for the free carriage to hospital or camp of plague patients or suspects, and of any effects removed with them.

3.(1)Neither plague patients, contacts, nor suspects, shall be removed to hospital or camp against their will, except in the early stages of the prevalence of plague, that is to say, before the disease has assumed an epidemic form, and while there is hope that the isolation of a small number number of sick and contacts will check it from spreading.

(2) In such latter case, any person believed to be suffering from plague, or to be in an infectious state, or to have arrived from an infected area, may either be removed to hospital or to the Contact camp, as the case may be, and there treated or detained until certified free from infection, or may be segregated and detained in his own house or in some other suitable place, if, from the fact of such house or place being situated at a distance from crowded localities and from being surrounded by a compound, the Medical Officer in charge, or a "local authority" of higher rank than a Patel or Station House Officer, thinks that the person can be there segregated without risk of spreading infection.

4. The above rule in regard to the liability to compulsory segregation in the early stages of plague does not apply to persons who hold certificates of inoculation from an authority empowered by Government to grant such certificates provided such

certificates bear a date not earlier than six months previously.

5. Local Officers should use their best endeavours to induce the people to resort to the benefits of inoculation, before infection has occurred.

6.(1) Every person arriving from an infected area, at a Municipal town not yet declared by Government by notification in the Gazette to be infected, shall be bound to present himself (or, as may be specified in the notice, be available) for daily observation for ten days next after the service on him of an observation notice in Form A. In the case of women on whom personal service may be undesirable, and of children and idiots, the notice shall be served on their guardians, who shall be bound to present them (or, as the case may be, to make them available) for daily observation as aforesaid.

(2) The notice shall be issued, and the observation of the arrival made, by some one of the "local authorities" of the Municipal town, that is to say, the Health Officer, or Assistant Health Officer, the local Medical Officer, the Police Station House Officer, the Patel of the place, or any other person nominated by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

(3) Every person arriving from an infected area shall declare truly his name, address, and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the observation notice; and shall report forthwith to

the "local authority" mentioned in the notice any change in his residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival.

(4) The issue of a notice, or any change in the residence of the person on whom it is served, shall immediately be communicated by the Officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the "local authority" (in the latter case) to the Municipal President or Vice-President or the "local authority" of the place of destination.

(5) Any case of illness or death in the house where the person arriving as aforesaid is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported with full details by the person making the observation to his immediate superior or to such other officer as may be nominated by the Deputy Commr in this behalf.

(6) It is open to any local Medical Officer, or an Officer higher than a Station House Officer or Patel, by an endoresement on the observation Notice under his signature, to ~~change~~ permit any person to be observed at his own residence.

7. (1) In the case of uninfected places which are not Municipalities, the Deputy Commissioner shall make such arrangements as he considers necessary for ensuring the observation of persons arriving from infected areas for a period not exceeding ten days after arrival in each case.

(2) It is the duty of the Patel of every such place to keep himself informed of the arrival thereat of any person from an infected area.

8. Where a notice or certificate is ~~granted~~ issued to any person under these Rules ~~[illegible]~~ it shall not be used by any other person or for a purpose other than that for which it was ~~granted~~ issued.

9. The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to direct, by notice, the evacuation of any house or houses in the neighbourhood of an infected locality, and to prohibit re-occupation of such house or houses without permission, for such period as he may deem necessary.

10. Temporary accommodation in a health camp, or otherwise, shall be at the cost of Municipal or District Funds provided for those ~~removed~~ required to vacate their houses under these Rules, and who may be unable to procure necessary accommodation for themselves.

11.(1)In order to enable people to provide health camps for themselves during times of infection, Deputy Commissioners should show every possible concession in the matter of the grant of building materials, bamboos etc. ~~and other cheap forest products~~ being given free of cost to the really poor, and at cost price to those who can afford to pay.

(2) Also, suitable areas should be acquired in the neighbourhood of ~~[redacted]~~ towns and marked out into building sites, to be allotted to such persons as may wish to erect temporary or permanent residences in the event of the outbreak of plague. The sites should be chosen as far as possible with reference to the convenience of drainge, water-supply, etc;

and water should be provided wherever it may be feasible. The cost of acquisition of sites, and of the formation of roads, etc., should ordinarily be borne by the Municipal or District Boards concerned, special cases requiring a different treatment being reported for the sanction of Government.

12. The Deputy Commissioner, or an Officer authorised by him in writing in this behalf, may-----

(a) cause any building or place which has, in the opinion of a medical officer appointed in this behalf, been so infected with the plague as to render its further occupation a source of danger to the inmates, or is in so insanitary a condition as to be unfit for human habitation, to be summarily vacated, and, as the case may be, either throughly cleansed and disinfected, or rendered fit for habitation, and prohibit the re-occupation of the building or place until the said medical officer gives written permission in this behalf;

(b) where a building or place is, in his opinion, so overcrowded as to make the inmates or occupiers specially liable to an attack of plague, require the inmates or occupants to abate the overcrowding within twenty-four hours to such extent as he may require, and, in default of compliance, summarily eject some or all of the inmates or occupants or otherwise reduce their number;

(c) if he considers that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, take summary measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and the materials of which it is constructed;

(d) order the disinfection or destruction of any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses and rag stores or of second-hand gunny bags imported from any infected area;

(e) take any measures that he may deem necessary for the disinfection of the clothing of any person who is believed to be infected, and of any articles in his possession believed to be likely to carry infection;

(f) enter upon any premises, at any time during daylight, in order to carry out any thing authorised, or to prevent or abate any thing prohibited, under this or any other rule.

13. The clothing, bedding and personal effects of all persons segregated or removed to an isolation hospital or to a contact or observation camp, shall be thoroughly disinfected, and may, at the discretion of the medical officer in charge of such place, be destroyed.

14. No one shall be entitled to claim as of right any compensation on account of any thing done under these rules, or of any loss or damage or inconvenience occasioned or sustained thereby. But the Deputy Commr. may, in his discretion, award such compensation out of Municipal or District Funds as he thinks proper in cases where property is caused to be

destroyed under ~~clauses (c), (d), and (e) of~~ these. Rule 4; and where the clothes or bedding of a person shall have been destroyed under Rule 13, the medical officer in charge may, if the person is poor, arrange for providing pther necessary articles in their place, the cost being likewise debited by the Deputy Commissioner to Municipal or District Funds.

15. No person shall let a buiding or place which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be infected without having such building or place, and every article therein likely to retain infection, thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical or other officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

16. No owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall carry any person suffering from the plage; nor shall any person suffering from plague enter a public conveyance.

17 Any conveyance, public or private, that has been used by a person infected or suspected of being infected with plague, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than 24 hours before being again used, and all articles of furniture belonging to it

which cannot be properly disinfected shall be destroyed by fire.

18. The Deputy Commissioner may prescribe that no dhobies within an infected area to which he may extend this rule shall wash clothes except at such places and at such times and under such conditions as he may prescribe.

19. (1) The Deputy Commissioner, when and to the extent he may deem necessary, may make rules ----

(a) for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the grave-yard, burning ground or other place for the final disposal of the corpse, and the places if any at which such procession may halt on its way for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes;

(b) for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth.

(2) He may also prohibit the burial or burning of the corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

20. No person employed to do duty in any capacity at an isolation hospital or a Contact or observation camp shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given one month's notice in writing to the officer under whom he is serving, or shall neglect or refuse to perform any of his duties.

18-11-02

Please ascertain then to me on receipt of the Lemon Kindness Congratulations of any of offences which he might have received from Dr Conan D for which we demanded payment from the other day. This is only a rough draft - will be sent on the Thursday. (Mendicant) Ryder the ~~other day for~~ who can speak from me instructions as what should be done in the matter -

A

23/11/02

377
C. ~~990~~ 991.

Matter for disposal by Circulation.

22

Subject.

Revised rules relating to Plague preventive measures -

SECTION Sani

FILE No. 44 S - 02

SERIAL No.

Circulated to Councillors.

By Order,
H. Macpherson
Secretary.

3rd March 1903

Name.	Remarks by the Councillor.
V. P. Madhava Rao, Esq., C.I.E., First Councillor. Sent on 3rd March '03 Received on 5.3.03 Camp Shimoga C 170	See typed memo 15/4/1903 -
C. Sreenivasiengar, Esq., Second Councillor. Sent on Received on 18.4.1903 152	18/4/03 This is a most important question and there is no particular hurry calling that owing to the advent of the hot weather we could safely defer further action. Let us have the benefit of personal discussion with Mr Madhava Rao at once. Also with the Dewan if he could be asked to be present.

MGCPB—100—28-11-02

23

Submitted to the D. Secretary

21/4/3

9880/
22.4.03

for Executive Council
meeting
5.V.03

no 1/
11.7.04.

Circulated to the Second Councillor as this will be placed before the Council tomorrow.

11.7.1904

Read
3.30 pm
11/7/04

The meeting is to commence at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The folio is sent to me at 4 P.M. today. It is not reasonable for me to study there the whole deliberations in the short time at my disposal.

11/7

Read
23/7/04

Submitted again to the Second Councillor.

23.7.1904

This file does not contain any clear statement of reasons for adopting the revised Plague Regulations. I have had consequently --- great difficulty in studying and ~~gaining~~ giving an opinion on the draft -- rules. In the first place I am still to be convinced that there is any necessity for the revision of the rules. The rules provide for ~~the~~ every contingency and though taken originally from the Madras rules have -- been brought as far as possible to accord with the -- latest policy of the Government of India. It would have facilitated the task before me if the existing rules and the new ones had been given -- side by side and the improvements proposed had been clearly indicated. From a cursory glance at the draft rules I feel that no change is required and we should be only confusing those who have to administer Plague measures by framing a fresh set of rules.

2. The New Rules seem to be based on the result of a conference held at Mysore on the 13th October 1902 . The very first conclusion of the conference is that the observation system should be discontinued after the ~~[illegible]~~ occurrence in a town of 12 or 15 indigenous cases. But

are copied from the Madras Regulations there is no provision made for surveillance being dispensed with after a place has become infected.

3. The Government consulted the Deputy Commissioners. Some of them like those of Chitaldroog and Tumkur do not make any suggestions, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga suggests only some omissions in the old Rules, and the retention of -- others and is opposed to the establishment of Road Frontier Inspection Stations, and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, considers "it very undesirable to interfere with the Mysore Plague Regulations I,II and III of 1898, with the rules -- thereunder issued at various times expect to carefully revise and simplify them in certain instances", and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore thinks that there is no good to be derived from issuing fresh rules.

4. In the light of the Resolution of the Government of India on the Report of the Plague Commission, it is in my opinion difficult to frame rules and attach penalties to them. And I find that some of the provisions in the New Regulations are not consistent with the views of the

Government of India and the Plague Commission (a). The very first rule in the new regulations makes it obligatory on every person arriving or suspected of having arrived from any place declared to be infected, to obtain a passport binding him to present himself for observation daily for ten days, In the Mysore State almost all places have been infected at one time or other and few of them once declared infected have again been declared free So if this rule is passed and if it is strictly enforced almost every passenger will have to obtain a passport. On the other hand the Plague Commission think that "surveillance is one of the most useful means of preventing a healthy place from becoming infected." In the opinion of the Government of India the actual work of surveillance can best be performed by the people themselves and they desire that the inhabitants of towns and villages threatened with Plague should be encouraged and assisted to keep an organised surveillance over persons arriving from infected areas". Therefore as in this State few places have been free from plague, according to the Plague Commission

the system of surveillance cannot be used with any great advantage . In page 124 the Plague Commission refer to the failure of the cordon system and of the system of passes (see para 148). From a return I had obtained when I was Plague Commissioner I found that the Madras Government had a large establishment for purposes of observation and for dealing with plague infected villages and they spent on their establishments larger sums than Mysore ever did on similar areas or population and this revival of the observation system practically in all parts of the State will only result I am afraid in a great deal of expenditure for the State and annoyance to the public without any corresponding benifit to either of them.

(b) Clause 9 Rule I of the New Regulations refer to intimation in respect to persons passing through a Railway Inspection Station and Rule III to inspection of Railway passengers. The Plague Commission say "even admitting that the result of medical examination at Railway stations may have been beneficial in this respect, it appears at least to be open to doubt whether they sufficiently compensate for the expense, inconvenience and trouble

involved in maintaining the system The number of actual plague cases detected was very small as compared with the enormous number of passesengers - many millions who have gone through the examination stations. The only cases likely to travel to any extent are the non-infectious, mild bubonic cases. Medical examination , even the most severe and painstaking cannot detect a case of plague in the incubation period and as the ordinary period of incubation may extend to four days or more , the chances are that a person in the incubation period will escape detection if the period of his Railway journey does not extend beyond one day. The number of imported cases which are known to have been brought into town by Railway was large compared with the number detected before the journey's end was reached and numbers of which no record exists must have been conveyed in the same way to rural areas. Any system of detention on Railways must also tend to dislocate trade, to interfere with people in pursuit of their occupations and affect the profits of Railway Companies. The Medical examination of passesengers at particular stations produces in all probability similar results though in

a smaller degree. We have no estimate of the expenditure that has been incurred on Railway examinations but certainly it has been very large, and in addition to the actual expenditure of money these arrangements have involved the continuous occupation on them of many Medical Officers of all grades ".

(c) Rule III page 7 of the New Regulations provides for the detection of persons suffering from or suspected of plague or those who have so recently suffered from plague as to be in a possibly infectious state or of persons or pilgrims belonging to any other class who appear for any reason to be specially dangerous whether travelling singly or in numbers or of persons who cannot be depended upon to present themselves daily for medical examination for ten days or to give information should plague occur among them. But the Government of India are very emphatic in their disapproval of detaining any traveller unless he is actually suffering from plague. In para 53, page 25, the Government of India say "with the constant communication that now exists between different parts of India it is impossible to take precautions which will

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-tion of persons suffering from or
suspected of plague or those who
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-fectious state or of persons or p
-rsons belonging to any other class
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-ceptionally dangerous whether travelli
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from plague. In para 63 page 35
the Government of India say "it
the consensus communication that no
-ntacts between different parts of
India it is impossible to take pro-

prevent plague from moving from one part of India to another. The Government of India cannot countenence any system of quarantine or of detention for a specified period of all travellers passing from an infected/area. All these measures are not only accompanied by great hardship/ to individuals but they also give opportunities to subordinate officials to practice extortion, & fail in the objects which they are designed to attain. The atmost that &&& can be done in the matter of regulating the movement of people from place to place is to endeavour by means of the medical examination of passesgers to prevent any person actually suffering from plague from entering and infecting an uninfected area. In some cases arrangements for a similar examination may be possible in the case of travellers by road, but in the great majority of instances the provision of establishments adequate to perform this duty properly will be found to be "impossible""

(d) The new regulations provide for the establishment of Frontier Inspection Stations. Page 11. The last sentence in the above quotation contains the &&& opinion of the Government of India on the futility

...ment of India on the futility
...ssertions in the above questio
...ion Stations. Page 11. The
...for the establishment of Frontier
(d). The new regulations provide
"impossible"
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...fail in the objects which they are
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...ships to individuals but they also
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...tention for a specified period of
...ny system of quarantine or of de-
...vernment of India cannot countenanc
...rant of India to another. The de-
...ravent plague from moving from one

of such an attempt and the Plague Commission are equally decisive in their view. They say in para 150 P.125 "The conclusion follows we think from the results of the different efforts made in this direction that unless circumstances are very specially favourable the attempt to keep a large mass of people in or out of a particular place by means of a cordon or a similar devise is doomed to failure. The men cannot be depended upon to remain at their ~~&&&~~ posts awake and alert; they cannot be trusted to refuse bribes." With plague almost in every village in the State at & at times , there is ~~still~~ little use in introducing Railway or Road Inspection stations. They may be useful for places that have not bee infected but they are only a source of annoyance for the towns and cities in the Mysore State. Not that a careful system of Road Inspection and observation in town for small manageable areas like Kolar town may not be useful in keeping out plague or stamping it out when it has been imported, but for any measures that the local officers may consider necessary the existing rules provide ample authority and sanction.

sanction.

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5. In page 8 of the revised Regulations provision is made for the disinfection of Railway carriages which I consider to be wholly superfluous. The Durbar Officers do not exercise at present any control -- over the Railway carriages and the subject may be left to the Railway Administrations. I have thus called attention to a few of the New Regulations to show how unsuitable they are.

6. The Plague Commission in their general remarks lay down the policy of the future when they say "the old methods of treating an outbreak of Epidemic disease - methods of quarantine, cordon and segregation of the contants - which imposed unnecessary restrictions on the healthy are everywhere being gradually but surely given up and in their place notification of disease isolation of the sick and disinfection are being substituted and inoculation is being resorted to as a prophylactic measure"

7. The conditions of Madras are different from those of Mysore. There they are taking measures mainly to guard places which fortunately have not been infected. Here on the other hand we have had terrible outbreaks of plague and in combating the &&&

5. In para 3 of the revised Regulations provision is made for the disinfection of Railway carriages which I consider to be wholly unnecessary. The Railway Officers do not exercise at present any control over the Railway carriages and the subject may be left to the Railway Administrations. I have thus called attention to a few of the New Regulations to show how unsatisfactory they are.

6. The Plague Commission in their

desease we have had trouble acquired a certain amount of local experience and our old rules have therefore the advantage of having been from time to time altered to suit local conditions. At the stage at which we have now arrived what we require is the revival of the system of appointing Plague Inspectors with a small staff to advise and help the people in evacuating infected villages and help them with materials for building sheds and to supply them with drinking water and make arrangements for watching evacuated villages and the health camps. We had a District Plague Officer to attend to Plague matters when Districts were badly affected and the Superintendents of Police in other Districts had a small allowance given for supervising plague operations in their Districts and also for paying special attention to villages bordering on British territory. During the past two years Mysore has deliberately done away even with the small establishment it had maintained before. The first thing to do is to ascertain the requirements of each District and revive the system of appointing Plague Inspectors and Disinfection gangs

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to attend to the requirements of infected villages. No great skill is required for the work these gangs will have to do. Lately disinfection by heat has been in vogue and the work of the disinfecting gangs is greatly simplified thereby. A few clear instructions on the system of disinfection with a skilled man assigned to the infected Taluks to show people how to disinfect their houses is all that is required now. Under this system there is no necessity for compulsory evacuation or for the people being kept out of their houses for any length of time I think that there are very few taluks in the State which have not had experience of plague. The villagers now evacuate their villages even when dead rats are noticed and before any of the villagers are actually attacked. No persuasion much less compulsion is required to secure evacuation. What we want is, as I remarked above, help and guidance from Government at such times. I was pleased to hear when last at Kumsi that the Deputy Amildar had the town evacuated on the occurrence of the first few cases and got the Villagers to camp out. The Hospital Assistant paid every attention to plague cases of which a few occurred

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in the camps. With their combined efforts they were able to minimise mortality and suffering in this place and I was pleased to find that the villagers had returned to their ~~homes~~ houses after getting them properly disinfected. Similarly I was pleased to find that the Amildar of Sagar had taken upon himself the responsibility of giving bamboos and junglewood free to the people of Anantapur when plague had appeared in their midst and it was equally gratifying to hear that the townspeople of Sorab under the guidance of the taluk officials and the Amildar had left the town building camps for themselves outside the town when rats began to die in the town.

8. These instances of what is happening in remote towns and villages will show that the people are fully alive to the danger of plague and the necessity for evacuation. No opposition or obstruction need be apprehended from them. All that is required is help and advise and appreciation by Government of the good work done by Amildars and District and Taluk Officials.

9. For the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore I would advise the revival of the supervision system which has

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given satisfactory results in the past. But above these remedial measures the greatest safeguards against plague are promoting the sanitation of the towns by systematically opening out crowded localities and giving facilities for building new houses in healthy situations.

10. Our duty at present is mainly to strengthen the hands of Deputy Commissioners and allow each of them to enforce as much of the old rules as they think essential. The Government of India in the penultimate para of their resolution say "Lastly the extent to which measures can be effectively and thoroughly carried out will depend to a great deal on the tact and influence of &&&& the Government officials charged with this duty. It appears to the Governor General in Council that no one among the many branches of duty which a District Officer is called on to perform in this country affords greater scope for attaining success by means of personal influence than that of Plague Administration. His Excellency in Council entirely agrees with the views recently expressed by the Lt.Governor of the North West Provinces that any rigid system of plague measures is to be

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deprecated and he is the most successful plague administrator who is able to guage the temper of the particular class of people he is dealing with and to suit the rules to the circumstances of the place." I should therefore like to see the District Officers given ample scope for action and more sustained help than a fresh set of rules.

11. I should have gladly explained my views in Council and it is a great disadvantage to have to put down ~~to~~ in writing all that one has to say on a subject like this.

12. In conclusion I do not see the necessity for the new rules ; the old rules need not be interfered with. If any of the Deputy Commissioners wish at any time to adopt any & special measures not provided for in the existing rules and the measures are such as do not violate the policy of the Government of India, special powers may be given to them.

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MYSORE PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897 (II of 1897), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to prescribe, in supersession of all regulations previously issued on the subject, the following revised regulations to be observed in all towns and villages in Mysore.

Part I.—General Precautionary Measures to be adopted in all Towns and Villages.

Surveillance or Passport Rules.

Every arrival from an infected or notified area bound to obtain a passport and place himself under surveillance for ten days.

Submit this to the 2nd Councillor before [illegible] 19/2/1903

Page 6 Regn 3A 1902

1. (1) Every person arriving, or suspected of having arrived, from any place declared by the Government or by the Deputy Commissioner of a District to be infected with plague, or from any place notified by the Government for the purposes of this regulation, shall, unless he is exempted under Nos. (32) and (51) of these regulations, or unless he already holds a passport or a permanent pass under No. (31) of these regulations, or unless he has been detained for the full period of incubation at a road or railway inspection station or in a plague camp, before leaving the railway station at which he has alighted, or in the case of arrival by road either immediately on reaching a road frontier inspection or within twelve hours from the time of arrival at any other place, obtain from the officer mentioned in clause (3) of this regulation a passport in the form appended (Appendix A) to these regulations binding him to present himself for inspection daily for the next ten days before the local authority of the town or village where he may be; and he shall be bound so to present himself.

Provided that passengers from plague-infected or notified areas holding railway tickets to Mysore City from stations other than Nanjangud and Kadakola shall obtain passports at the Seringapatam railway station, and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company shall not carry any such passenger beyond Seringapatam station unless he produces a passport signed by the medical officer of that station.

Provided also that, where it appears desirable, the Municipal President or Vice-President or Health Officer or any revenue officer not below the grade of Deputy

[illegible] believe the Notification on the subject-Passed. It may be [illegible] for Engineer — C 21/2/03

Amildar may, by endorsement on the pass port, exempt any person from persona attendance and permit him to be inspecte at his residence.

Provided also that in the case of person from a plague-infected or notified plac who regularly attend the important weekl markets in non-infected areas and retur to their village within a period not exceed ing 24 hours, a permanent pass in the form appended [Appendix D] to these regula tions may be issued instead of a passport Such passes will be issued by such officers as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf.

Any person refusing to comply with, or attempting to evade, this rule may be detained for ten days at the nearest inspection station or other place appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose in addition to being subjected to the penalty prescribed in No. (54) of these regulations.

Definition of "local authority."

(2) By a "local authority" is meant any of the following officers:—

(a) The Health Officer of the Municipality;
(b) The local medical officer;
(c) The station-house officer;
(d) The patel of the village;
(e) Any person appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District for the purposes of this regulation.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, under the orders of, the officer who stands first in the order given in this clause.

Passport-issuing officers.

(3) The following officers are authorized to issue passports:—

(a) To travellers alighting at railway inspection stations on the Bangalore-Nanjangud railway.	The medical officer in charge or other officer acting under his orders.
(b) To travellers alighting at other railway stations on the said railway.	Any officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose.
(c) To travellers arriving by road.	The medical or other officer appointed to examine such travellers, or if no such officer has been appointed, the local authority of the place of arrival.

Duties of passport-holders.

(4) Every person required to take out passport shall declare truly his name

address, and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the passport. He shall daily present himself with his passport at the appointed time before the local authority (*i.e.*, the passport-examining officer) of the place where he may be for the time being and obtain that officer's signature on his passport in token of inspection. If he gets ill or if any sickness occurs in the house in which he has been residing since his arrival from an infected or notified place, he shall give immediate information of the same to the local authority. He shall report similarly any change in his residence occurring within ten days from the date of his arrival, and shall, before departure, get the entries under headings 11 and 12 of his passport altered by the local authority. On the expiry of the said period of ten days, he shall deliver up his passport to the local authority of the place where he may then be.

Intimation of issue of passports.

(5) (i) The issue of a passport shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it to the local authority of the place of destination, by sending him the triplicate copy of the passport. If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, the triplicate copy of the passport shall be sent to the Amildar, Vice-President or Health Officer concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The triplicate copy of the passport may be transmitted by post, or by a special messenger, or in any other manner which the Deputy Commissioners concerned may determine. Intimation of the issue of passport need be telegraphed only in urgent cases.

Page 6. Rule 3 A (1) amended

(ii) The following procedure shall be followed in respect to passport-holders who change their residence within the Mysore State within ten days of their arrival :—

(*a*) The local authority of the original place of arrival shall send the triplicate copy of the passport to the local authority of the new place of destination after noting therein the number of days for which the passport-holder has been observed.

(*b*) If the new place of destination is in another district, the change of residence shall also be intimated directly to the District Medical Officer of that district, and through the Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer or Amildar concerned to the District Medical Officer of the original place of arrival.

Duties of local authority or passport examiner.

(6) The local authority of the place of destination shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days. Any case of illness or death in the house in which such traveller is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported with full details to the nearest officers of the Medical and Revenue Departments. Particular attention should be paid to cases of fever accompanied with acute affection of the lungs, as these symptoms may indicate the existence of pneumonic plague. The appearance of glandular swellings attended by constitutional disturbance so slight as not to prevent the patient moving about, the occurrence of abortion amongst women, of convulsions amongst children, and of sudden death in the aged, should not be ascribed to ordinary causes without medical advice. After ten days, the duplicate passport shall be recovered from the traveller and sent to the Amildar or Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer.

Persons without passports how to be dealt with.

(7) The patel of every village shall keep himself promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected or notified area without a passport, and shall deal with him or cause him to be dealt with as in the preceding clauses of this regulation, to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

Passport examiner's register.

(8) A register, which may be kept in manuscript, shall be maintained by each local authority in the following form :—

(1) Date of receipt of triplicate copy of passport or other intimation.

(2) Name of traveller.

(3) From what infected or notified area arriving.

(4) Date of arrival of traveller.

(5) Number, date and place of issue of passport.

(6) How long kept under observation.

(7) State of health of the traveller and other persons living in the house in which he is or has been residing.

(8) Date of departure if occurring within ten days.

(9) Destination.

(10) Date of despatch of triplicate passport to the local authority of the place of destination, and of intimation to the Amildar or Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer and District Medical Officer.

(11) Date of despatch of the duplicate passport to the Amildar or Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer, and how despatched. If sent by messenger, his name and time of his departure should be stated.

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Intimation in respect to persons passing through a railway inspection station.

(9) In the case of persons passing through a railway inspection station on the Bangalore-Nanjangud Railway, the medical officer in charge shall arrange to record the following information in respect to every traveller from an infected or notified area, who is not detained by him under the provisions of No. 3 of these regulations, and to send it without delay—if possible by the railway guard of the same or next train— to the District Medical Officer of the district to which such traveller is proceeding :—

(1) Date of arrival.
(2) Name of traveller (in full, including house-name and caste-title).
(3) Father's name.
(4) Caste.
(5) Age and sex.
(6) Whence coming.
(7) Railway station of destination.
(8) Number of railway ticket.
(9) Destination and residence during the next ten days. — District. Taluk. Village. Street. Number or name of the owner of the house.

Intimation in respect to other travellers.

(10) In the case of other persons coming from an infected or notified area, the duty of recording the above information (excepting items 7 and 8) and communicating it to the District Medical Officer shall devolve on the officer issuing the passport.

Duties of District Medical Officer and Amildar or Vice-President or Health Officer.

(11) The District Medical Officer shall forward the reports referred to in clauses (9) and (10) of this regulation to the Amildar or Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer concerned, whose duty it shall be to see that the persons therein mentioned are duly observed, and that any case of sickness or death in the houses occupied by them is promptly reported, and to bring to the Deputy Commissioner's notice all instances of omission to issue passports or attempts to evade this regulation.

Incapacitated persons and minors.

(12) In the case of incapacitated persons and persons who are under 12 years of age, the obligation to take out passports for them, to present them for daily inspection, to report truly their names and addresses, to intimate any change in their residence, and to comply otherwise with the requirements of this regulation, shall vest in their legal guardians or persons in whose charge they travel or who receive them at the railway station of destination.

Page 7 Regn 3A (iii)

Notice in railway carriages regarding passport.

(13) The Railway Administration shall put up in a conspicuous place in every rail-

way carriage running on the Bangalore-Nanjangud Railway a copy of the following notice in English and ~~in~~ Kanarese.

Notice.

The Mysore plague regulations require all passengers arriving from plague-infected parts to take out passports at the station where they alight, or in the case of passengers proceeding to Mysore City from places to the north, at Seringapatam.

Persons infringing the regulations render themselves liable to prosecution.

(14) The term "Amildar" in this and other regulations includes Deputy Amildar.

Duties of District medical officer may be performed by Deputy Commissioner.

The duties of the district medical officer under clause (11) of this regulation may be performed by the Deputy Commissioner in Districts where this course is found convenient. In such cases, the intimations referred to in clauses (9) and (10) should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.

Information regarding plague cases and arrivals from infected areas.

X Page 3 Rule 1.

2. (1) In every municipality and every town or village, every householder and every medical practitioner practising therein who becomes cognizant of the occurrence in his house or in any public or private dwelling or place within the limits of the municipality, town or village, of any case of plague or of fever with or without glandular swellings, and in the case of persons who live within an area that has been notified as infected or who have been in any way exposed to plague infection, of acute affections of the lung, of convulsions in children, abortion in women and sudden death in the aged, shall be bound to give information of the same, with the least practicable delay, in ~~the~~ municipality to the President or Vice-President or Health Officer of the municipality and the medical officer in charge of the municipal dispensary or hospital, and in a town or village not being a municipality, to the patel or to the nearest officers of the revenue and medical departments, who shall report the fact at once to their immediate official superiors.

(2) Every householder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, chattram or other place of public resort, shall also in the same manner forthwith report the arrival at the house, hotel, chattram or other place, of any person from any area which has been declared by the Government or the Deputy Commissioner to be infected or which has been notified by the Government for the purposes of the preceding Regulation 1.

Inspection of railway passengers.

3. (1) At or near any railway station on the Bangalore-Nanjangud ~~Railway~~ ap-

pointed by notification in the *Mysore Gazette* as an inspection station, any medical officer appointed in this behalf may detain any train and require every person travelling therein to alight and submit himself to medical examination as the medical officer may direct, and may for this purpose, with the assistance, if necessary, of the police, using such reasonable force as may be required, detain such passenger either on the railway premises or in some other suitable place which the Deputy Commissioner shall provide for the purpose.

(2) Such person shall be bound to submit himself to such examination and shall furnish the information referred to in clause (9) of No. 1 of these regulations and any other particulars which the medical officer or any person acting under his orders may demand. Any person refusing to comply with this rule may be detained for such period as may be necessary, in addition to his being subjected to the penalty prescribed in No. 54 of these regulations.

(3) After examination, all persons shall be allowed to proceed to their destination except—

(*a*) those suffering from, or suspected of, plague or those who have so recently suffered from plague as to be in a possibly infectious state;

(*b*) pilgrims or persons belonging to any other class who appear for any reasons to be specially dangerous whether travelling singly or in numbers, or persons who cannot be depended upon to present themselves daily for medical examination for ten days on arrival at their destination, or to give information should plague occur among them.

(4) Persons coming under class (*a*) shall be detained until they are cured or as long as the infection or suspicion of plague remains. Information of such cases shall be sent urgently to the Deputy Commissioner and the district medical officer of the District. All contacts shall also be detained for a period of ten days from the occurrence of the last case of plague among them.

(5) Persons coming under class (*b*) may be detained at the discretion of the medical officer till the full period of incubation (*i.e.*, ten days) has elapsed since they left the infected area, or if that date is not known, for ten days.

(6) Any person arriving at, or passing through, an inspection station may, at the discretion of the inspecting medical officer, be compelled to obtain a passport in accordance with clause (1) of No. 1 of these regulations and undergo surveillance for ten days.

(7) The inspecting medical officer may also require any passenger to deliver up his ticket, in order that some mark indicative of his having arrived from a plague-infected locality or an area notified under the preceding regulation 1, and therefore of his being liable to obtain a passport at the station of destination, may be impressed thereon; and such passenger shall be bound to deliver it up accordingly.

Attempts to evade inspection by breaking journey at an intermediate station.

Page 14 Regn 18.

4. If a passenger from a plague-infected or notified area appears to be attempting to evade inspection at an inspection station by alighting at a station short of that for which his ticket has been taken, the stationmaster or railway official in charge or an officer specially authorized by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, shall insist on his continuing his journey as far as the inspection station, either by the same or the next following train, and may, with the assistance of the police, take all such steps as may be necessary to compel him to do so.

Attempts to evade inspection by booking to a station short of the inspection station or by arriving otherwise than by train at or beyond an inspection station.

Page 14 Regn 19.

5. Any such passenger alighting at a railway station short of, or arriving otherwise than by train at or beyond, an inspection station, who from his being unable to show any business at the place of alighting or arrival appears to have so alighted or arrived for the purpose of evading examination at such inspection station, may be detained by the stationmaster or railway official in charge or an officer specially authorized by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf at the railway station at which he has alighted or arrived, and be handed over to the medical officer in charge of the inspection station, or forwarded or returned, as the case may be, to the inspection station by the same or next train proceeding thereto. The railway fare of the person so detained and forwarded to the inspection station shall be paid by the passenger and, if not paid, shall be recovered from him by the railway authorities as excess fare.

Disinfection of railway carriages from infected areas.

Page 14 Regn 20

6. When any carriage from an infected area is detached from a train at any railway station on the Bangalore-Nanjangud railway it shall be disinfected and ventilated by the railway authorities in the following manner as soon as possible and before it is again brought into use, and

if such carriage is detached at an inspection station appointed under the preceding regulation 3, such disinfection and ventilation shall be effected to the satisfaction of the inspecting medical officer:—

(i) Third class carriages—

The interior wood-work of the carriages, especially the floors and seats, shall be thoroughly washed with a solution of perchloride of mercury (1 in 1,000) and of hydrochloric acid (2 in 1,000); the doors and windows shall be opened, and the vehicle exposed to the air; the sweepings shall be carefully collected and be burnt.

(ii) First and second class carriages—

The floors and wood-work shall be treated as above, the cushions being also brushed and thoroughly cleansed and exposed to the sun for not less than four hours.

Disinfection of railway carriages in which plague patients have travelled.

page 15 Regn 20.4,

7. (1) Any railway carriage on the said railway from which a passenger who is suffering from the plague has been removed, shall be detached at the nearest convenient station, and shall be disinfected by the railway authorities as follows, and if that station is an inspection station, such disinfection shall be effected to the satisfaction of the inspecting medical officer:—

(i) The carriages, after being detached from the train, should be thoroughly washed with soft soap. After an interval of two to three hours, this should be washed off with plain water, and then the following disinfecting solution should be thoroughly sprayed all over the interior as well as the exterior of the carriages by means of a syringe:—

Corrosive sublimate	.. ½ oz.
Hydrochloric acid	... 1 ,,
Water	.. 3 gallons

This solution should be allowed to dry on the carriages. Special care must be taken to direct the solution into all the cracks and crevices and jilmills.

(ii) After disinfection, the carriage should be kept out in the open for 48 hours, ~~They~~ can then be brought into use again.

(iii) In the case of first and second class carriages, which afford greater facilities than third-class compartments for the harbouring of plague germs, it will be necessary, if the carriages are contaminated, to burn the cushions and to disinfect the wood-work in the manner indicated above, and repaint the interior.

(2) If a compartment has been used by a suspicious case of plague, it shall be treated as directed in the preceding regulation 6. If of the third class, its use may be permitted as soon as it is thoroughly dry; but if it be of the first or second class, it shall, after such disinfection, be kept locked and unused until the nature of the case be definitely ascertained, when the question as to whether or not the cushions be destroyed and further disinfection be effected, shall be decided in accordance with the preceding clause (1) (iii) of this regulation.

Power to enter any building or place for the purpose of inspecting plague cases and taking necessary measures.

Page 5 Regn 3

8. The Deputy Commissioner or any officer authorized by him for this purpose may at any time enter any building or place in which plague is reputed or suspected to exist, and inspect and, if necessary, detain or remove and isolate any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, or to have so lately suffered from plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, or believed to have recently arrived from an infected or notified area.

Bringing of susceptible articles from infected areas prohibited.

Page 12 Regn 13

9. The bringing, taking, sending or consigning, of soiled linen and used bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from a plague-infected place in India into or through any part of Mysore is prohibited; and the Deputy Commissioner shall take due steps to make the prohibition known and to enforce it. Articles brought in contravention of this prohibition shall be destroyed, and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation on account of such destruction.

Destruction of rats.

10. The Deputy Commissioner shall arrange for the frequent inspection of consignments of grain arriving from plague-infected areas and of landing places, railway good-sheds, and grain bazaars, and for the killing and subsequent destruction by burning of all rats found therein. When any place is infected, steps shall be taken to destroy rats in it and in the surrounding area within a radius of ten miles.

Part II.—Measures to be adopted in places imminently threatened with Plague.

Page 39

Declaring a District to be under observation and authorizing the Deputy Commissioner to adopt certain measures.

11. Should it appear that plague imminently threatens to attack any District, Government may declare such District or part of it to be under observation and may authorize the Deputy Commissioner to establish frontier inspection stations, to arrange observation circles, to organise sanitary and ambulance staffs, to provide plague hospitals and camps, and to strengthen and train the District establishments.

Road and railway inspection stations.

Page 39 Regn 3

12. Frontier inspection stations shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads and at railway stations. The inspection stations on roads shall be located only at places where they can be efficiently worked, *i. e.*, at places where the nature of the country forces traffic to converge between narrow lines and not where the country is flat and open and where consequently they can be easily evaded. In special cases, and when the country is unfavorable for such inspection, patrols may be substituted for stations.

Accommodation and equipment of inspection stations. Mode of inspection

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13. At each frontier inspection station shall be erected a sufficient number of sheds for hospital and observation purposes; and disinfectants and stores shall be maintained.

14. All passengers shall be examined and dealt with at these inspection stations in accordance with the provisions of No. 3 of these regulations, and those by road shall also be provided with passports, under No. 1 of these regulations.

Observation circles.

Page 42. Regn 6

15. (1) For the taluks necessary in his opinion to be watched, the Deputy Commissioner may appoint the requisite number of plague inspectors, who should be given a range with a radius, not usually exceeding 5 miles. For non-municipal towns, assistant plague inspectors may be appointed.

(2) Every municipality to which the regulations contained in this part apply shall be divided into circles, which should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions so that they may be readily comprehended. In municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1,200 houses and a population of less than 5,000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may also appoint plague supervisors to check the work of inspectors and assistant inspectors. When available, such plague inspectors and assistant plague inspectors shall be certificated sanitary inspectors, or such as have received a special training for dealing with plague to the satisfaction of the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner.

Duties of the observation staff

Page 42 Regn 7.

and Purpose

16. (1) This observation staff shall work in municipalities under the Municipal President and Vice-President (or in the case of Bangalore City the Health Officer) and in other places under the district medical officer or other officer appointed by Government or the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose. Its duty will be to constantly and systematically patrol the circles in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, so that immediate action may be taken, and to remove with

the aid of the ordinary conservancy establishment all defects in sanitation which would favour the propagation of plague, such as accumulations of cowdung, manure or stagnant sewage, ~~absence of perflation of groups of buildings etc.~~ It should also check the possession of passports or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a passport or pass, or having broken its conditions, any member of the observation staff may detain him and cause him to be dealt with in accordance with these regulations.

(2) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors shall keep a record of all persons suffering from continuous fever for more than twelve hours, and shall arrange with the village patel to have such persons inspected twice daily. If a member of the observation staff shall discover a case of plague, he shall act as is laid down in No. 21 *et seq.* of these regulations.

Provision of accommodation for plague purposes.

17. On the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner and to the extent to which he may determine, a municipal or a district board, if it has not already made the provision, shall provide and maintain in such localities, which, in the case of a municipality, may be within or without the municipal limits, as in the opinion of the district medical officer, or a medical officer deputed by him, may be proper for the purpose, suitable and sufficient accommodation to the satisfaction of such medical officer, for the following purposes :—

(*a*) an hospital camp for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague ;

(*b*) a suspect camp for the detention of contacts ;

(*c*) a health camp for the occupation of persons who may be required to vacate any building or ground under these regulations and who may be unable to procure necessary accommodation for themselves.

In the places so provided, the municipal or the district board, as the case may be, shall furnish such hospital establishments, equipment and supplies as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, and shall also make arrangements for feeding persons detained under any of these regulations on payment by them of the cost ; but in the case of indigent persons, the municipal or the district board, as the case may be, shall supply them with food free

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of charge: provided that any person so detained shall have full liberty to cater for himself subject to such rules and conditions as the medical officer in charge may prescribe.

not used as a dwelling place

18. Any building or place which is required for and is, in the opinion of the district medical officer or the medical officer deputed by him in this behalf, suitable for the purpose of the accommodation to be provided under the last preceding regulation, may be entered upon and occupied without having recourse to the Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, (VII of 1894) by the President of the municipal or district board, as the case may be, or a person deputed by him in this behalf (~~if unoccupied without any notice whatsoever, and if occupied after twenty-four hours' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such house or building~~) and may be used for the purposes of the accommodation under the last preceding regulation; and the owner or the lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to anything beyond a reasonable rent as fixed by the Deputy Commissioner for the period during which the ground or building may remain in the occupation of the Deputy Commissioner and President of the municipal or district board, as the case may be: provided that the Deputy Commissioner and President of the municipal or district board, shall be bound at the cost of the municipality or the district board, as the case may be, thoroughly to cleanse and disinfect the ground and, if a building, to cleanse, disinfect and; if desired by the owner, whitewash it internally and externally after vacating it.

Acquisition of lands or buildings required for plague purposes.

pp 26 & 27. Rep^n 9

Should not buildings used as dwellings be excepted altogether? Yes. Let us be more liberal than Madras in this respect. This is an extreme measure and could only be applied to a locality which seldom occurs.

19. The Deputy Commissioner and President of the municipal or district board, as the case may be, shall provide suitable conveyances for the free carriage to a place provided under No. 17 of these regulations, or other place, of persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from the plague, and for the transport of any clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection.

Conveyances for the carriage of the sick and of infected articles.

page 27 Rep^n 10.

20. He shall see that the whole district establishment knows its duties, both while the district is under observation and also on the outbreak of plague. He shall especially bring Nos. 1, 2, 9 and 21 of these regulations to the notice of village officers and the inhabitants.

Training the establishment.

page 44 Rep^n 13 & 14.

Part III.—Measures to be adopted on the Occurrence of Plague.

Report by local officers of occurrence of plague and isolation of patient and contacts.

21. On the occurrence of a suspected or actual case of plague in a village or town whether in a district declared to be under observation or not, it shall be the duty of the village patel or other local officer to send intelligence by express to the Amildar or the Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer and if plague inspectors have been appointed to the nearest plague inspector; and meanwhile to isolate the patient and all who have been are suspected to have been in attendance upon him or in contact with him, in a place provided under No. 17 of these regulations, or in their own houses provided they are not plague-infected or some other suitable places if they can there be segregated with no greater risk of spreading the infection, or in a hut or shed to be immediately constructed remote from inhabited houses.

Report by plague inspector and Amildar or Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer.

22. The plague inspector and the Amildar or the Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer shall inform all superior officers up to the Deputy Commissioner by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the infected locality. The Amildar or the Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer shall arrange to be accompanied or followed by the nearest medical officer with a supply of medicines and disinfectants and by a staff of constables and peons.

Action to be taken by plague inspector and Amildar or Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer.

23. (1) On arrival at the infected place, the plague inspector (or medical officer if there is no plague inspector) shall supervise the isolation of the patient and the disinfection of his residence, clothing and excreta, and the clothing, and at his discretion, the person of his contacts, and shall continue such supervision until relieved under the orders of a plague officer and sent back to other duty.

(2) The Amildar or the Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer shall act as follows:—

(*a*) If the plague patient be a traveller who has newly arrived at the village, or a resident who has newly returned to it, from an infected locality, and has been with his contacts put into complete isolation from the beginning of his sickness, the Amildar or the Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer may content himself with continuing such isolation, with providing the patient with medical attendance if required by him or by those in charge of him, and with thorough disinfection as above.

(*b*) But if he thinks it necessary, or is so ordered by superior authority, and provided the attack shall have been declared by a medical officer to be probably plague, after first completely isolating the patient and his contacts and posting a guard over them, he shall construct if accommodation has not already been provided under No. 17 of these regulations—

a hospital into which he shall remove the patient and which he shall provide with a guard;

a suspect camp, where he shall remove, disinfect and detain all persons who have been, or suspected to have been in attendance on, or in contact with, the patient, and which he shall also provide with a guard; and

a staff camp, to house the ambulance staff on its arrival.

Action to be taken by plague officer.

24. (1) On receiving information of a case of plague, the duties of a plague officer (defined below, Regulation 43) shall be as follows:—

(2) He shall send telegraphic information to the Deputy Commissioner and the district medical officer.

(3) He shall then go to the scene of outbreak, and shall enforce the measures mentioned above.

(4) He shall see that the hospital, the suspect camp and the health camp are properly organized and cordoned.

(5) He shall see that the patrols and guards round the infected area completely isolate it, or such part of it as he deems fit, so as to prevent the return of the inhabitants without his written permission.

(6) He may also, when authorized by the Deputy Commissioner direct the evacuation of the village or town or any part of it, and the removal of the inhabitants to a health camp, provided sufficient shelter is available, and their detention there for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of plague among them.

(7) On the evacuation of houses, he shall cause them to be surrounded by a cordon with the object of preventing the return of the inhabitants without his written permission, and to be thoroughly disinfected.

(8) He may also cause the village to be disinfected.

Report by Deputy Commissioner and the action to be taken by him.

Page 46 Reg:- 21.

25. (1) The Deputy Commissioner on receiving information, shall telegraph to Government and to the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, and despatch the ambulance staff with its equipment to the village under the district medical officer, or his assistant.

(2) He may notify by tom-tom (the notification to be as soon as possible published in the Mysore Gazette) that any town or village, or part of a town or village, or group of villages, is infected, whereupon the regulations contained in Part II shall come into force in the District if they have not been put in force by Government already.

(3) He may order the evacuation and disinfection of infected houses and houses in their neighbourhood, or of infected villages and towns, and prohibit their re-occupation without permission.

(4) He may require the evicted people to reside in any place which he may appoint, under such restrictions as he may deem necessary, provided proper shelter is available.

(5) He may requisition the services of any public servant or, for work connected with the Bangalore-Nanjangud Railway, of any railway employee.

(6) He shall, if possible, go to the village and direct operations.

Preventive circles.

26. If an observation staff has already been appointed in the neighbourhood of an infected area, the Deputy Commissioner shall modify the observation circles so as to contract them to 5 miles diameter, within a radius of 20 miles or less distance around the infected area. If an observation staff has not been already appointed, he shall at once organize one so as to meet this requirement. Circles so formed round infected areas shall be termed preventive circles to distinguish them from the observation circles mentioned in the preceding regulation 15. These circles shall be placed in the charge of plague inspectors, whose duty shall be to frequently visit every inhabited part of their circles, check the working of the passport system, and maintain a watch over the health of the inhabitants with the object of quickly discovering cases of plague and preventing the spread of the disease.

Inoculation.

27. The Deputy Commissioner shall arrange with the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to place an ample supply of Haffkine's vaccine within the reach of the inhabitants of plague-infected

and plague-threatened localities and shall afford them every facility for being inoculated.

Certificates of causes of death.

Pge 44 Rule 16.

28 (1) When he has a sufficient medical staff at his disposal to secure immediate inspection, so that there may be no chance of funerals being delayed, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of Government, order in respect of any particular area that the certificate of a medical officer shall be obtained showing the cause of every death within two hours after such death.

(2) After the issue of such an order, if a burial or cremation takes place without such a certificate having been obtained, the death may be presumed to have been due to plague, and the rules regarding the segregation of the contacts and the disinfection of the house may be applied.

House search.

29. With the previous sanction of Government, the Deputy Commissioner may organize search parties to visit houses for the purpose of detecting cases of plague, when there is reason to believe that the residents are attempting to conceal them.

Sanitary restrictions with regard to funeral processions and burials.

Page 17 Rule 25.

30. (1) The Deputy Commissioner of the District, when and to the extent he may deem necessary, may make rules—

(*a*) for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the graveyard, burning ground or other place for final disposal of the corpse, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt on its way for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes ;

(*b*) for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth ;

(*c*) for requiring that the bathing of persons attending the funeral shall be conducted at a place prescribed by him.

(2) He may also prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

(3) When a person dies of the plague elsewhere than within limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders which may be issued by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

Persons leaving for an uninfected place should obtain passports.

31. (1) The Deputy Commissioner may require that all persons desiring to leave an infected or notified town or village to reside in a town or village not infected shall, before doing so, apply to and obtain from such officer as may be appointed for the purpose, passports in the form appended [Appendix A] to these regulations provided that no passports be issued to persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering from plague, or to have so lately suffered from plague as to be in an infectious state or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, and the said officer may always require, before a passport is given, the disinfection in a prescribed manner of all clothes and other articles to be taken away.

Persons leaving an infected place to attend to their profession or to reside temporarily in the immediate neighbourhood should obtain passes.

Page 58 Rule 7.

(2) Other persons desiring to leave the infected town or village may be required to obtain, before departure, passes, which may be of two kinds, either (1) general [Appendices B, C and D,] or (2) special [Appendix E].

(3) General passes may be given to agriculturists and others having occasion to make daily or frequent journeys by road or rail from an infected area, and may be given for an indefinite period; but they will not cover residence outside of the infected area, and will not cover journeys by rail unless that is expressly stated on them. In the case of agriculturists, where the officer granting the pass is satisfied that it is necessary for the whole family to go and work in the fields, a single pass may be given for the family, but there must be a separate pass for each person making a railway journey under a general pass. General passes should be given freely, and, in the case of agriculturists working in the fields, need not be revoked even should a case of plague occur in the family of the pass-holder. In the case of persons who regularly visit weekly markets in adjoining non-infected areas and return to the infected or notified place within a period not exceeding 24 hours, a permanent pass in the form appended [Appendix D] to these regulations should be issued. Intimation of the grant of such passes should be duly communicated to the officers concerned in the non-infected area.

(4) Special passes shall be passes permitting persons to leave inhabited areas of an infected or notified town or village and reside on sites approved by an officer appointed for this purpose beyond them, and may be granted for households, provided that the name and description of each person covered by the pass is entered

therein. The officer issuing the pass may always require, before the pass is given, the disinfection in the prescribed manner of all clothes and other articles to be taken away. Persons holding these passes shall not be allowed to return to the inhabited area otherwise than under such sanitary restrictions as the said officer may, from time to time, require or until the pass shall have been cancelled by him and disinfection of clothing and articles to be taken back with them be effected should he consider such disinfection necessary.

(5) At convenient spots within, or in the proximity of, the inhabited area of an infected or notified town or village, the Deputy Commissioner shall establish one or more offices for the issue of passports and passes and shall notify by tom-tom the locality of such office or offices at such intervals as shall ensure the inhabitants being aware of their purpose and position.

Exemption from rules requiring passports and passes.

Page 5-8 Regn 647,
Page 49 Regn 3 of 31

32. (1) The Deputy Commissioner may at his discretion exempt from the necessity of taking out passports, persons who are merely returning from an infected area to their own village after bringing to market in such area, articles of food or fuel; provided that such return be within eight hours after arrival and not after sunset, and that such exemption shall not apply to any such person who may have entered a dwelling house within the infected area.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may also exempt from the necessity of taking out passports or passes, any person with regard to whom there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion of infection.

Observation camp to protect a town or large village threatened with plague.

33. When there is a town or large village in the vicinity of an infected area, the Deputy Commissioner may establish a camp of observation at such town or village and may order detention and disinfection in such camp of all suspected persons coming from such area without passports or passes. He shall appoint special places where markets may be held and prescribe limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for persons bringing articles for sale from or to an infected area to pass.

Use of public conveyances by plague patients prohibited.

Page 11 Reg 10.

34. No owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall carry any person suffering from the plague; nor shall any person suffering from the disease enter or be taken in a public conveyance.

Infected houses not to be let until disinfected.

Page 11 Reg 11
page 7 Reg 6.

35. No person shall let, or show for the purpose of letting, a building or part of a building in which he knows, or has reason to know, that a person has suffered or is suffering from the plague, without having such building or part thereof, and

every article therein likely to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

Destruction of infected huts or sheds.

Page 10 Reg. 9.

36. If the Deputy Commissioner or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf is of opinion that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as aforesaid may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and the materials of which it is constructed.

Disuse of buildings unfit for human habitation.

Page 9 Reg. 10

37. If it appears to the Deputy Commissioner or an officer appointed by him in this behalf that, in view of the prevalence of the plague within his jurisdiction, any building within such jurisdiction, intended or used as a dwelling, is in so insanitary a condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may summarily cause the same to be vacated, and prohibit, by a written order, the further use of such building as a dwelling. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the said officer gives written permission in this behalf.

Abatement of over-crowding.

Page 9 Reg. 5

38. When any building or place is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf, so over-crowded as to make the inmates or occupiers specially liable to an attack of plague, the Deputy Commissioner or officer authorized as aforesaid may, by a notice posted on some conspicuous part of the building or place, require the owner or occupier, if actually residing in the building or place, or the tenants or the actual occupants thereof, to abate, as prescribed in the notice, the over-crowding within twenty-four hours by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other occupants of the said building or place, and, in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice, may summarily eject all the inmates or occupants, or reduce the number of the same in such manner and to such extent as may appear necessary.

Abatement of nuisances.

Page 11 Reg. 12.

39. The Deputy Commissioner or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may, when he considers necessary, enter upon any premises whether situated in a municipality or not, at any time during day-light and summarily execute any work required for or summarily abate any of the nuisances

existing with respect to the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the cleansing, lime-washing, disinfecting, clearing, draining or otherwise putting in a proper state, of buildings or lands in a filthy or unwholesome state or overgrown with noxious vegetation;

(*b*) the collection, deposit and removal of night soil or other offensive matter and the provision and cleansing of latrines and other receptacles for the same;

(*c*) the cleansing, fencing, repairing or filling up of private tanks and wells; and

(*d*) the draining off or removal of stagnant water or offensive liquid matter.

Closing places used for supply, preparation etc., of articles of food and drink.

40. The Deputy Commissioner or any officer specially authorized by him in this behalf is empowered to close sheds used for accommodation of animals whose milk or milk products are sold by the owner or or his agent, and places used for the supply, preparation or storage of articles of food and drink in infected localities or in the immediate neighbourhood of infected houses, and to direct the removal and if necessary, the destruction of all articles of food and drink found in such places.

Restrictions on the washing of clothes.

41. The Deputy Commissioner may prescribed that no person undertaking for hire, the cleansing of clothing or other laundry process within an infected area to which he may extend this regulation shall store or wash or otherwise prepare clothing except at such places and at such times and under such conditions as he may direct.

Page 18 Sept 27

Dissolution of plague hospitals and camps.

42. No hospital or suspect camp or observation camp shall be closed without the special orders of the Deputy Commissioner and until the receipt of such orders the municipality or the district board shall maintain such places in efficient repair.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected cases of plague therein, the Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion allow a health camp to be closed after ten days, and a village or town or section of a town in which no death or fresh case of plague has taken place for ten days after the recovery or death of the last case to be re-inhabited as soon as it has been thoroughly disinfected

Part IV.—Miscellaneous.

Administration staff.

Page 48 Rule 26.

43. For administrative purposes in connection with the plague, the Deputy Commissioner shall have under his orders the following plague authorities:—

(*a*) A superior staff consisting of plague officers appointed by Government.

(*b*) A subordinate staff consisting of assistant plague officers appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

(*a*) Plague officers include sub-division officers, Assistant Commissioners, the District Police officers, the District medical officer and additional medical officers, as well as the Vice-Presidents and health officers of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities;

(*b*) Assistant plague-officers shall be Amildars and Deputy Amildars and Vice-Presidents of Municipal Boards (other than those of Bangalore and Mysore Cities) *ex-officio*; or persons of known and approved character and responsible position, specially appointed.

Jurisdiction and powers of plague officers.

44. The Deputy Commissioner may from time to time, assign to plague officers and assistant plague officers, jurisdiction over such local areas, and confer on the latter officers such powers as he may deem fit. The plague officers shall have the powers of assistant plague officers and such additional powers as may be conferred by Government.

…o, and bound to give,

45. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every maistri, peon, watchman, cooly, scavenger or other menial servant employed to do duty in connection with plague shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge, or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

(2) No such maistri, peon, watchman, cooly, scavenger or other menial servant in the absence of a written contract authorizing him so to do, and without reasonable cause, shall resign his employment, or absent himself from his duties without giving one month's notice, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them.

Mode of disinfection.

46. Whenever disinfection is prescribed by any of these regulations, it shall be carried out in accordance with the general principles laid down by Government and such subsidiary instructions as may be

issued by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner.

Compensation.

Page 16 Regn 21.

47. When in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under these regulations, any damage or loss is caused, no person shall be entitled as a matter of right to claim any compensation, but the Deputy Commissioner or any person authorized by him may, in his discretion, award compensation at the cost of local, municipal or provincial funds as the case may be, and shall do so when the loss would fall upon people in very poor circumstances, to whom it would be a great hardship to bear it, or he may, in such cases, arrange for providing other necessary articles in the place of those destroyed or damaged and debit the charge to the proper funds.

Contents of certificates, passes, &c. Their improper use prohibited.

48. Any certificate or passport or pass granted under these regulations shall contain an accurate description of the person named in it to prevent, so far as possible, its being used by another person; nor shall such a certificate or passport or pass given to any person to enable him to go from one place to another or for any purpose shall be used by any other person or for any other purpose.

Segregated or detained persons bound to obey directions given to them.

49. Every person segregated or detained under any of these regulations shall obey the directions issued to him by the officer in charge of the place of segregation or detention and shall not leave such place except with the written permission of the said officer, who may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce this prohibition.

Privileges granted to innoculated persons

51. (1) Persons who hold certificates that they have been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, shall be entitled to the following privileges, provided such certificates bear a date not earlier than six months but not later than ten days previously:—

Page 19 Regn 32.

(*a*) Unless suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, plague, they shall not be liable to detention at any railway or road observation camp when travelling, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their baggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious.

(*b*) They shall not be liable to take out passports and present themselves daily for observation for ten days after arrival from a plague-infected place, or from any place notified by the Government for the purposes of No. I of these regulations; but they may be observed at their own residence and shall, with this view, be

bound when required by any plague officer to give their names and addresses for the next ten days.

(c) Inoculated persons who have been living in an infected house or have otherwise been exposed to plague infection shall not be liable to be segregated, but may be required to evacuate the infected house and to have their clothes and personal effects disinfected. When however, all the occupants of a house have been inoculated, neither the patients nor the other inmates of the house shall be required to be segregated, provided arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a plague authority for the disinfection of the house and its contents, and for the prevention of the spread of plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

(2) The inoculation certificate shall be in the form appended [Appendix F]. But when in a certificate issued under authority, the thumb impression has not been taken, other satisfactory evidence of identification may be accepted.

Inoculated persons bound to produce their inoculation certificates and make an impression of thumb-marks.

52. Every inoculated person (who is exempted from segregation, detention and observation under the preceding regulation 51) shall be bound, when called upon to do so by the officer mentioned in clause (3) of No. 1 of these regulations, to produce the certificate showing that he has been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, and also to make an impression of his thumb-mark for the purpose of identification.

Supersession of district board or municipality by Deputy Commissioner in emergencies.

53. The Deputy Commissioner of a district may, in case of emergency or to save delay, provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a district board or municipality is empowered or required to execute or to do in accordance with these regulations, and the immediate execution or the doing of which is in the said Deputy Commissioner's opinion necessary for the service or the safety of the public, and may charge the expense of executing the work or doing the act to the local board or municipality concerned.

Penalty for breach of regulations.

54. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any regulation made under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation 1897, or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such regulation, has been required or empowered to take under any such regulation, shall be deemed to have com-

mitted an offence punishable under senction 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both.

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APPENDIX A.

PLAGUE PASSPORT.

[See Regulation 1 on page 5.]

1. Number of passport.
2. District.
3. Station of issue.
4. Date of arrival.
5. Name of person (in full).
6. Father's name.*
7. Caste and occupation.
8. Age.
9. Sex.*
10. Whence coming *(give district, taluk and village)*.
11. Destination and residence during the next ten days *(give district, taluk, village, street and number or name of the owner of the house)*.
12. To whom the triplicate copy of the passport sent and when.

I declare the information set forth above under headings 5 to 11 to be correct, and I do hereby bind myself (*a*) to _____ for inspection, daily, for the next ten days, before the passport-examining officer of the place where I may be for the time being, (*b*) to report to the said officer before departure any change in _____ within the said period of ten days, and (*c*) to deliver to the said officer this passport on the expiry of the said period.

(present / appear) the above-mentioned person

(the residence of / my residence) the above-mentioned person

Date *Signature or mark of the traveller or person in charge of him.*

Declared and signed before me.

Date *Signature and designation of officer issuing the passport.*

* May be omitted when clearly not required for identification.

	Date	*Signature.*
1st day		
2nd ,,		
3rd ,,		
4th ,,		
5th ,,		
6th ,,		
7th ,,		
8th ,,		
9th ,,		
10th ,,		

Forwarded to the Amildar. Deputy Amildar of—Municipal Vice-President or Health Officer, the traveller having been duly observed.

Signature and Designation of Passport-examining officer.

Date.

Station

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. This passport should be prepared in triplicate. The original should be retained for record, the duplicate delivered to the traveller, and the triplicate sent without delay to the officer who has to examine him for ten days. The full designation and address of this officer should be entered under heading 12. One passport form should not be used for more than one individual. Only persons coming from infected or notified places can be required to take out passports.

2. The passport-issuing officer should explain to the traveller or his guardian the terms of the passport and warn him that any breach of its terms will entail prosecution and punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or both.

3. The passport-holder should, unless exempted by a written order endorsed on the passport, appear daily for ten days with his passport before the passport-examining officer and obtain that officer's signature on the margin of his passport in token of inspection.

4. The passport-holder is not obliged to remain at a place for ten days by reason of his passport, but should he desire to change his residence within that period, he should give due intimation to the passport-examining officer and get the entries under headings 11 and 12 altered before departure. On the tenth day he should deliver his passport to the passport-examining officer.

5. The passport-examining officer should satisfy himself that the person presenting the passport is the person described therein. He should ascertain from the traveller whether there is any sickness or death in his house. If the traveller exhibits any symptoms of plague or if any sickness or death is reported in his house or if he fails to appear for inspection, the said officer should take immediate steps for detaining him or for making the necessary inquiries as to the cause of sickness, death or absence.

6. For further particulars, see Mysore Plague Regulations.

APPENDIX B.

GENERAL PASS.

(See Regulation 31 on page ~~25.~~)

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by road from an infected area.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

This pass protects the person named above and the members of his family mentioned on the reverse, but it does not authorize journey by rail, for which a separate pass shall be obtained by each individual requiring it, nor does it cover residence outside the village of
It will be in force until revoked.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(*Reverse of Form.*)

Name. How related to pass-holder.

Signature.
ignation.
e.

APPENDIX C.

GENERAL PASS.

(See Regulation 31 on page ~~25.~~)

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by rail from an infected area.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL PASS.

(See Regulation 31 on page 25.)

(To be issued to persons who leave an infected or notified place to attend markets in the adjoining non-infected area.)

1. Inspection station through which the holder will pass.
2. Railway station where the holder will alight.
3. Name of person
4. Father's name.
5. Caste.
6. Age.
7. Sex.
8. From what infected or notified place { District. / Taluk. / Village.
9. To what market, { District. / Taluk. / Village.

This pass allows the holder to remain in the village of————————for 24 hours at a time without a passport. On the expiry of the period he must either have left the village or have provided himself with a passport. He must show this pass to the officer in charge of the inspection station through which he will have to pass when proceeding to the village where the market is held and to the passport-issuing officer at the railway station where he alights as also to the local authority of the village at or near which the market is held and obtain their initials on the reverse. He will likewise show this pass on his return to the officers mentioned above and obtain there initials. Their is, however, no necessity to present it at the railway inspection station if there be no medical inspection on his return journey from the village.

Holder's signature Date Signature of issuing officer.

APPENDIX E.

SPECIAL PASS.

(See Regulation 31 on page 25.)

(To be issued to persons leaving an inhabited infected area to reside in its neighbourhood.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Number of office of issue. *
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Occupation.
Age.
Ordinary residence.

The above-named person (and his family consisting of males and females as per reverse) $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ permitted to reside temporarily at (*name of site or number of field*) on his producing this pass, with the accompanying certificate † duly filled in by the officer responsible for disinfection.

Date. *Signature and designation.*

* To be entered when there is more than one office of issue in a town.
† If the family leaves a healthy area of the town or a house that has not been infected, this part of the certificate may be dispensed with at the discretion of the issuing officer.

64

(Reverse of Form.)

Name.	How related to pass-holder.
	Signature.
	Designation.
	Date.

Disinfection Certificate.

I hereby certify that having satisfied myself that arrangements for residence at the site named by the above-described person (and his family) were complete, I immediately before ——departure carefully disinfected all clothing and property removed by ——.
his / their / him / them

Date. *Signature of officer in charge of disinfection.*

APPENDIX F.

(See Regulation 51 on page 30.) 29

(COUNTERFOIL.)

No.

Name

Father's name

Street
Village

Town
Taluk

District

Date

Initials of operator.

Plague Inoculation *Certificate.*

No.

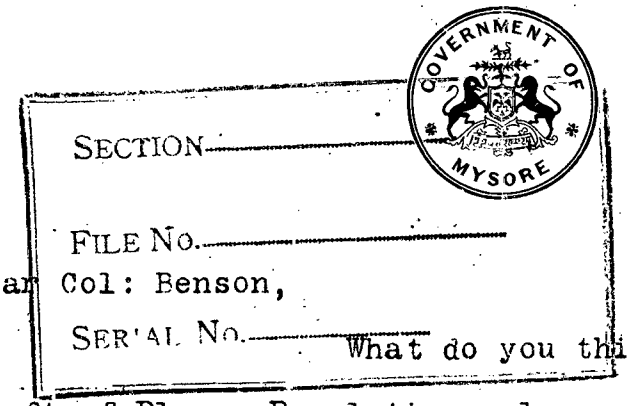
CERTIFIED that , son of
Street
, resident of Village
, Town
Taluk , District
, has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb-mark was at the time impressed before me.

Space for left thumb-mark.	*Signature and designation.*
	Dated

NOTE.—Unless suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, plague, the holder of the certificate is exempted from segregation, from detention when travelling, and from 10 days' observation under the passport rules. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house, except in the case where all the occupants of the house have been inoculated, or to have his clothes disinfected when travelling. The certificate is valid for a period of six months.

21/2/03

67



20th. Feb. 1903.

Dear Col: Benson,

What do you think please of the accompanying Draft of Plague Regulations ~~please~~? I have just received it from the Press through the Secretariat. A few verbal alterations may be necessary and these will be made by me when I go carefully through it. Otherwise the Rules seem excellent. All your suggestions have been embodied with the exception (1) of the kinds of illness to be reported and (2) of the operation of the Rules being limited to Municipal towns. I have given the matter my best considera-tion and am of opinion that we ought not to impose any limitations and that the Rules as drafted under my instruc-tions seem admirably adapted to our conditions which are much the same as those obtaining in Madras from whose Rules they have been mostly copied. If you agree to the draft Rules, I shall take the needful further action as early as possible. In all matters affecting plague measures, let us not bind ourselves to any inflexible Rule, the object to be aimed at being to reserve to ourselves and our officers

such discretion and latitude as circumstances, time and place may require.

A line under this at your earliest convenience will oblige.

Yours sincerely,

Col. P. H. Benson, I.M.S.,
Senior Surgeon & Sanitary Commissioner.

Wed 6.6. 6.30 PM

Dear J. Jagar. I only got your letter this morning & should have written a short line before starting — I quite agree with you regarding the rules. The question is how they should pass them — they give us all the power we require under almost all circumstances — they will of course have to incur a little expenditure but it will be money well spent. It can't be much

0376
Committee
Under Art.
Conference
2.III.03

Bangalore
21/2/03
2.III.03
3/3

My dear Sir,

This aims at (1) simplifying a simplification of our present rules (2) at bringing them into line with the Madras Rules. No violent change is intended. At the conference held at Mysore during the last Dasara, a compilation of this kind was thought advocated by all the officers present. This draft seems to meet all requirements and I hope it will meet with approval.

Yours Very Sincerely
A Seshagiri

Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E.,
Dewan

8637
22.2.03

(4) Very Urgent

SECTION Sam

LE No. 44 of 1902

SERIAL No. 1

Read:-

Notes of Proceedings of a Conference held in the Public Office Buildings at Mysore on Monday the 13th Octr 02 in connection with measures for prevention of plague in Mysore.

(Hereunder Pro- in full)

Order thereon. 6388-98 8/23/10/02
2460/290

Copies of the foregoing are forwarded to the Senior Surgeon & Sanitary Comr, the Dy Comrs of Distts and Presidents of Municipalities, and the Conservator of Forests in Mysore & the Comptr in Mysore for information & guidance.

27/10/02
for Secretary

To
The Dy Comrs of Distts & Presidents of Municipalities
The Senr Surgeon & Sanitary Comr
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore
The Comptroller in Mysore

Sent and returned with thanks - the only Minutes copy found in this file has been detached & retained for my use - & hope a duplicate of which has been drawn by Dy Comm -

The Residency reference in pending with the Senior Surgeon whose opinion and that of Col Lamb I invited Telegraphically several weeks ago - I have sent Col Bens letter of 17.

When a resolution of the Govt of India & Mysore & which reference has been made in the Dewan's note -

C.
5/11/02

?
6/11
Put up at once
6/11

Submitted to 2nd Commissioner

Please para 13 page 5 of the Resolution just up, regarding the rewards alluded to in the 7/11/02 Notes of Proceedings of the Conference.

7/11/1902

Hawan 10-11-02
Returned with thanks. I note that there is no absolute resolution - C 10-11-02

READ—

Notes of Proceedings of a Conference held in the Public Office Buildings at Mysore on Monday the 13th October 1902, in connection with measures for the prevention of Plague in Mysore.

The following gentlemen were present:—

Mr. C. Sreenivasiengar, Member of Council.
Col. P. H. Benson, I.M.S., Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner.
Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments.
„ H. H. Sparkes, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.
„ M. S. Narayana Rao ditto (on leave.)
„ M. Narain Rao ditto Chitaldrug.
„ F. E. C. Carr ditto Kolar.
„ B. G. Krishnaiengar ditto Kadur.
„ C. Devaraj Urs ditto Hassan.
„ K. P. Puttanna Chetti ditto Shimoga.
„ K. S. Dorasami Iyer, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.
„ M. Kantaraj Urs, Sub-Division Officer in charge of the Mysore District.
„ P. S. Achyuta Rao, Civil Surgeon, Mysore.
„ Palpu, Health Officer, Bangalore City.
„ E. S. Krishnaswami Iyer, Civil Surgeon, Kolar Gold Fields.
„ T. V. Kuppusami Mudaliar, Plague Officer, Mysore.
„ Kodandapani Mudaliar, Health Officer, Mysore.

After a preliminary discussion regarding the past plague policy of Government, the measures now being enforced in different places and the diversities therein, and the principles that should guide plague administration in the future, the Conference ultimately arrived at the following conclusions:—

1 *Observation.*—It is very desirable to make it obligatory on all persons arriving at any *Municipal town*, before infection has taken place there, to present themselves for observation for a period of ten days from receipt of a passport to be issued to them. After a certain number of indigenous cases, say, twelve or fifteen, have occurred in the town, the observation system may be discontinued.

2 As regards places which are not Municipalities, the Deputy Commissioners should make the best arrangements possible for the observation of new arrivals. The undesirability of allowing into such places people from outside without proper observation should be impressed upon the inhabitants; as also the safety that lies in prompt evacuation. It is believed that both these points are already in a large measure realised by the generality of our rural population.

3 *Segregation.*—Under the orders of Government No. Pg. 1874, dated the 27th June 1899, the compulsory removal of patients and contacts to Hospital or Camp *is permissible in the early stages of plague.* This is also in accordance with the views of the Government of India expressed in paras 25 and 26 of their Resolution of 16th July 1900. This should be enforced as far as possible.

4 *Evacuation.*—Every endeavour should be made to impress upon the inhabitants of infected towns the desirability of evacuating them after the first cases of plague.

5 *Building materials.*—While it is impossible for Government to undertake the enormous cost which would be entailed if it were itself to undertake to provide houses for all the poor people who are turned out of infected localities, it is recognised that in the matter of the grant of building materials to the extent of reasonable requirements, every possible concession should be shown, bamboos and other materials being given free of cost to the really poor, and at cost price to those who can afford to pay. Also, suitable areas should be acquired in the neighbourhood of towns and marked out as building sites, to be allotted to such persons as may wish

to erect temporary or permanent residences in the event of the outbreak of plague. The sites should be chosen as far as possible with reference to convenience of drainage, water-supply etc., and water should be provided wherever it may be feasible. The cost of acquisition of sites, and of the formation of roads etc., should ordinarily be borne by the Municipalities concerned, special cases requiring a different treatment being reported for the sanction of Government.

Inoculation.—Every endeavour should be made to induce the people to get inoculated *before infection.* The new serum is an improvement upon the old and no inconvenience therefrom is apprehended.

Disinfection.—The present system of disinfection by means of chemicals should be continued so far as the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore are concerned. Chemical disinfection is considered unsuited to other towns and to villages, owing to cost, difficulty of procuring the necessary agency etc. Whatever may be the process adopted, the disinfection should be thoroughly done. Houses where there have already been cases of plague in previous seasons, should also be subjected to disinfection, as far as possible, before re-infection and with the consent of the householders concerned.

Destruction of Rats.—Increased attention should be paid to measures for the destruction of rats, such as the employment of professional rat-catchers, the offering of rewards to every vermin killed etc., especially in towns in which infection from rats is apprehended.

Information of Cases.—Every householder should be required to notify to the authorities all cases of fever with or without glandular swellings occurring in his house or in his neighbourhood and coming to his knowledge. Information given by persons as regards the first and a few subsequent cases of plague, should be liberally rewarded, say, by amounts varying from one to ten rupees.

Medical Treatment.—Greater facilities should be provided, as far as possible, for the home treatment of plague patients. The system of Hospital Assistants going round treating people in their homes, has been spoken of as both popular and successful. More Hospital Assistants may, if possible, be given wherever necessary.

Sanitation.—Increased attention to this most important subject is particularly desirable. And in order to make more funds available, expenditure on other less necessary items should be curtailed as far as possible.

District Plague Officers.—For each badly affected district, there should be a separate District Plague Officer who should preferably be a Medical man; and in order to give him sufficient influence and prestige, his rank should not as a rule be lower than that of an Assistant Surgeon.

Plague Expenditure.—Every endeavour should be made to reduce the expenditure on plague as far as possible. It should be borne in mind that this is properly a charge upon the funds of the Municipalities concerned, and that Government aid should not be sought unless unavoidable.

Revision of Rules.—The existing rules on the subject of plague administration are cumbrous and difficult to apply, and should be revised and consolidated. Deputy Commissioners have been asked to submit suggestions by the end of this month in view to the needful being done by Government at an early date.

No. 6388-98—L. B. (P.) 290, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH OCTOBER 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—Copies of the foregoing are forwarded to the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Presidents of Municipalities, the Conservator of Forests in Mysore and the Comptroller in Mysore, for information and guidance.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Presidents of Municipalities.
The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Comptroller in Mysore.

Exd—G.S.

6190 4

From

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GEN. & REV. DEPTS.

SECTION Gen
FILE No. 45-02
SERIAL No. 2

To

The Dy. Commr, Bangalore Distt.
" Presdt., City Mlty., Bangalore

Dated 4/12/02
Despatched
Received
General No. 9382-83
No. 44(1)437
Enclosure No.

Adverting to the last para of the Notes of a Conference held in October last in connection with measures for the prevention of plague in the State, has the honor to request that the Dy. Commr. (President) will be so good as to report when his suggestions regarding the revision of the existing plague rules proposed therein may be expected and why there has been such delay in the matter.

2 The favor of a very early reply is ~~solicited~~ requested.

By Order,

(illegible)

4/12/1902

For Secretary.

yrs

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
6353
8 DEC. 1902
1902

dtd 1352

5

FROM

M. S. Narayana Rao Esq
Deputy Commissioner
To Tumkur Distt

H. V. Nanjundayya Esq Asst. Sec.
Secy. to Govt. of Mysore
Genl & Rev. Depts.
Bangalore

Dat 5th
Despatched } December 1902
Received

General No. 6 G.
No.

Enclosures No. 1

Govt Pro No. R 6388-98
LB(P) 290
dated 28th October 1902

Submitting the memorandum drawn up by the Distt Plague Officer & expressing Concurrence in the views Expressed therein

SECTION Sans
FILE No. 44-02
SERIAL No. 3

2 Encl
P. 1252

Tumkur District,
Deputy Commissioner's Office
Dated 5th December 1902.

From,

M. S. Narayana Rao Esquire
Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District

To,

A. V. Nanjundayya Esq M.A. M.L.
Secretary to the Govt of
Mysore, General and Revenue
Departments.

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings No. R 6388-98 / LBS(P) 290 dated the 28th October 1902, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of Memorandum drawn up by the District Plague Officer, Tumkur District, and beg to express my concurrence in the views Expressed therein.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

M. S. Narayana Rao
Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District

Encl 1 of 3

Memorandum.

I Observation.

It is very desirable that persons arriving from an infected area should be compelled to present themselves for observation for a period of 10 days at the place of arrival, like Plague spreads in such place so as to render this precaution unnecessary in the opinion of the District Officer.

The simplest mode of enforcing the Observation Rule is to make it obligatory on pain of a penalty on the part of the person arriving from an infected locality at a noninfected place to appear at the place and time to be specified by the Deputy Commissioner or the Municipal President for the purpose

of Observation. But this rule is calculated to operate harshly on respectable men and women - especially those who observe Ghosha -. A Police Officer or where one is available an Hospital Assistant, a lady Apothecary or Midwife - may observe the arrivals at home and report sickness in such cases.

Should be done only in the case of Ghosha --

II. Segregation.

The principle laid down in Government Proceedings no 1874 dated 27th June 1899 regarding the removal of patients and contacts to Hospital or Camp may be strictly adhered to. A rule empowering the Local Authority, ie, the Amildar in Taluk Kasbas and villages - whether ~~in~~ Municipal Towns or not - to segregate the contacts and patients compulsorily in the early stages of the Plague will suffice. The infringement of the terms of the notice to be issued requiring such persons to segregate themselves, ought to constitute

the basis of compulsory action.

III Evacuation.

This is a sovereign remedy to prevent the spread of plague. Where persuasive measures fail and local Officers find it difficult to bring their moral influence to bear on the villagers or inhabitants of a Municipal Town; a notice should be served on such persons to evacuate within a given time. Failure to obey, will of course entail a fine not exceeding Rs 50/-; and even Compulsory evacuation as Plague begins to threaten the infection of the village. The compulsory evacuation of whole villages and towns or large sections of the population should be enforced with the previous sanction of the District Officer.

This regulation should be carried out by the Police with the help of the Military where necessary.

IV Inoculation

The people have lost confidence in the protective properties of plague inoculation. Experiments may be made in large centres and the successful results attained by such experiments may from time to time be advertized.

unwilling people take kindly to inoculation and realize the benefits to be derived thereby. The local officers will also endeavour to popularize the measure. Compulsory inoculation should not be introduced as it is likely to create opposition and to render the remedy still more unpalatable.

V Disinfection.

No satisfactory disinfection by chemicals process is possible in village homesteads and in the minor Municipal Towns. The cost of chemicals and of the employment of skilled Agency to supervise and carry out the disinfection would be prohibitive. Every house infected and such of the houses adjoining it as may be specially selected, may be caused to be thoroughly dis-infected by scraping the floors and walls and burning the scrapings with all rubbish found in the house; by renewing the flooring and plastering the walls - renewing the thatch where it is rotten - cleaning washing places, drains and yards in and around the

Vaccination may be employed

houses and by limewashing the houses after exposing the unroofed houses to sunlight and air for a period of atleast 3 days.

The other houses in an infected Area may be repaired and lime-washed in the manner to be prescribed by the Local Authority with due regard to the Sanitary Conditions of each place.

Notices to issue to owners of houses to carry out the above within a given time - Cases of indigent persons being of course excepted -. If they fail to obey, the needful has to be done at Government expense - the cost being recovered under a fine-levy warrant to be issued by the Local Authority.

7 Destruction of rats.

The methods and contrivances at present adopted sufficiently answer the purpose. The reward of half an anna and one anna per head may continue to be offered for the rats destroyed in places along the line of Railway, where they are likely to be threatened by Plague.

The people have learnt by experience, to regard mortality among rats as a sure indication of approaching Plague and they think – not without reason – that the wholesale destruction of rats is likely to deprive them of the only provision Nature has made to forewarn them of the danger.

VII Information of cases.

A reward of Rs 5 may be offered for each case of Plague disclosed by voluntary information until the number of cases go up to 10 in any locality. The rule should be that the owners are to give the information to the nearest Police station or village Patel as soon as the first plague case is disclosed or as soon as a suspicious death from Plague occurs. This cannot be too rigorously enforced in the early stages of the epidemic by the imposition of fines on the defaulters to meet the rewards to informers.

VIII Medical treatment

The fears and prejudices that had

taken hold of the people's mind when the ways of Plague were unknown, are happily a thing of the past. The people freely seek and avail themselves of timely medical aid if sympathetically and readily given. Trained and well-behaved Hospital Assistants may be attached with sufficient stock of medicine to each infected Taluk for this work on application by the District officers.

IX Sanitation.

Especially infected villages should receive thorough sanitary treatment. The Rules under the Village Sanitary Regulation may be strictly enforced in such villages under the orders of the District officers — the cost of necessary improvements being debited to Municipal or Local funds as the case may be — Wholly in the case of villagers too poor to bear the burden and in other cases, in such proportion as the District officer may fix, after recovering what may be

rateably fixed as reasonably leviable from the rest of the villagers. The recovery to be, by means of fine-levy warrant to be issued by the District Officer in cases of recalcitrant villagers.

'Signed' L. Krishna Rao
District Plague Officer
Tumkur District

Dated,
5th Dec. 1902

Copy

Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District

(7)

Dep 1353
8.12.02
CS

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
6356.
8 DEC 1902

FROM Rarasu Rao Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldroog District.

To H. V. Nanjundayya Esqr:, M. A. M.
Secretary to the Govt: of His Highness
the Maha Raja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.
Bangalore.

Dated 6th
Despatched } December 1902.
Received

General No. 4210
No.

Enclosure No. 4.

SECTION Sec
FILE No. 44-02
SERIAL No. 4

Stating that he has expressed
his opinion regarding the revision
of the existing Plague Rules at the Conference
held at Mysore on the 13th October
last.

Dep
8.12.02

16

Deputy Commissioner's office,
Chitaldrug District.
Dated Chitaldrug 6th/4 December 1902

No 421.

From

M. Narain Rao Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District

To

H.V. Nanjundayya Esquire, B.A., M.L.
Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue and General
departments.
Bangalore

Sir,

In reply to your telegram dated the 4th instant, enquiring when my suggestions regarding the revision of the existing Plague rules may be expected, I have the honor to state that, as decided at the conference held at Mysore on the 13th October last, such of the existing rules as are inconsistent with the few simple ones sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 6388-98 L.B.(P) 290 dated 28th idem may be expunged and a revised edition of the rules issued in pamphlet form. Having expressed

this

this opinion at the conference. I was under the impression that no suggestions were expected from me. Hence the non-submission of a report till now.

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Mr Narain Rao

Deputy Commissioner

LMP 1365

LMP 9.12.02 (9)

6403.
9 DEC 1902. 1903 18

From H. A. Sparkes Esquire
Depy Commissioner
Bangalore

To H. V. Ranpindiah Esqre
M. A. M. C.
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
Genl and Rev. Depts.

SECTION San
FILE No. 44-07
SERIAL No. 5

Dated
Despatched 8. 12. 1902
Received
General No. 53
No.

Enclosure No.

Sir,

With reference to
Notes of Proceedings of
a Conference held on
October last for Concerting
measures for the prevention
of the ~~and~~ Spread of Plague i
Mysore Printed wi
Proceedings No. 6388-
LMP.
dated 28.10.1902. I
have the honor
state that I am
of opinion that a
the greater portio
of

of the Mysore Province is surrounded by the Madras Presidency and the measures adopted here, appear to be more effective than elsewhere we cannot do better than adopt the same in toto.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Servant

L. L. Gourley
Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore

1902-03 Ltrp1397

(10)

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
6547/189
12 DEC. 1902

From The President, 20
City Muni: Commission
Bangalore

SECTION Sr Tr
FILE No. 45-02
SERIAL No. 6

To The Assistant Secretary
to the Government of Mysore
in the Local Boards Depts
Bangalore

Dated 11th December 1902
Despatched
Received
General No. 150
No.

Enclosure No.

Stating that reciprocity

of action with the Station

Municipality is necessary

re the revision of the existing

Plague Rules.

H0581
18.12.02

10099
Ltrp 475 — Memo

Forwarded to the Senior Surgeon
Sanitary Commissioner, in
Continuation of this office by 9841
Ltrp461
dated the 12th December 1902.

by order,

Bangalore
17th Decr 02

J. Ramaiya
for Secretary.

Ltr 12.12. Encl

13/12

Central Jail Press, Bangalore.—21-9-98.—49,302.

Office of the Municipal Commission,

City, Bangalore, December 9, ~~189~~ 1902.

No. 150.

From

THE PRESIDENT

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,

BANGALORE CITY.

To The Assistant Secretary to the
Government of Mysore in the
Local Boards' Depth.
Bangal

Sir,

With reference to your doc

No. 9382-83 / L.B.(P) 437 calling for suggestion

regarding the revision of the exist

plains rules I have the honor to s

that I am of opinion that recipro

of action with the Civil and Milit

State [illegible] is necessa

in Civil Court to the Public is contemp

be the outcome of the proposed

vision of the Plague Rules.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H H Sparks

President.

LMP/1485

7093.
24 DEC. 1902.

23
1902

(12)

FROM H.C. Carr Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

638
29/12/02
10480
LMP 498

To
SECTION Sanitary
FILE NO. 445 of 1902
SERIAL NO. 7
Dated 22nd December 1902

The Secretary to the Government of India
Revenue & General Department.

Despatched
Received
General No. 5-3
No.
Enclosure No. One.

Items

Submitting suggestions for the revision of Plague measures.

Forwarded to the Senior Surgeon Sanitary Commissioner, with the Govt. of India, in Continuation of this office docket No. 9841/1 dated the 12th December 1902. & reminder.

By order,

K. 29/12
28/12/02

J. D'Almeida
For Secretary.

File with the papers & Submit to Senior Surgeon on his return from Delhi.
28/12

D.B.

24
No 53.

Kolar Deputy Commissioner's Office
Camp Champion Reefs.
Dated 22nd December 1902

From,
J. C. Carr Esqre
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

To,
N. V. Narjundayya Esqre
Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, Revenue and General
Departments.

Sir,

With reference to last para of Government Proceedings No: 6388-98 L&O 290 and Telegram dated the 28th October and 4th December 1902, I have the honor to state that I consider it very undesirable to interfere with the Mysore Plague Regulations I, II and III of 1898, with the rules thereunder issued at various times; except to carefully revise and simplify them in certain instances. This can only be done satisfactorily by a

trained and experienced legislative Officer.

2 Beyond the full and clear statement of my views on Plague measures given in my note addressed some time ago to the Secretary to Government a copy of which the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner has in his possession, I have nothing further to add. —

3 I wish however to reiterate my suggestion that it should be made Compulsory (breach liable to Criminal prosecution) on all persons arriving from infected areas, in uninfected Towns and villages, to report themselves to the nearest Plague authority. By this arrangement all persons who have evaded issue of observation notices in entering an uninfected town or village will be liable to criminal prosecution.

4 The other suggestions recorded

26

At the Plague Conference held in Mysore on the 13th October 1902 meet the most important difficulties pointed out by the Deputy Commissioners, in the practical working of the present Plague regulations. —

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

decided according to the needs of the localities concerned these provisions may be omitted from the regulations and left to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

Name &c.

(Sd.) E. S. Krishnaswami Iyer
Civil Surgeon
K. G. F.

"Copy"

Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

28

(1) Every house-holder or tenant is bound to notify plague to the nearest Government Servant. Reg. I

2. All arrivals from infected areas are bound to accept observation notices & remain under surveillance for ten days and to notify change of residence to the observing local authorities (3 A IV V Reg. 8).

3. All plague patients and Contacts are liable to be segregated outside villages and towns at the discretion of the medical Officer.

4. All cotton clothing and houses shall be chemically disinfected.

5. Infected villages & localities shall be evacuated. Reg 23

6. Plague Officers shall have authority to enter any premises not are closed if there be fear resumption of infection therein & order the disinfection of same. Reg. 12 (Page 11)

1902

FROM
E.S. Krishnasami Iyer Esqr.
Civil Surgeon
Kolar Gold Fields.

To
J. E. C. Carr Esqr.
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Dated 11-12-1902

Despatched 20-12-1902

Received

General No. 190 P.
No.

Enclosure No.

Sir,

With reference to last para of Government Proceedings No. 6388-98 / L.B.P. 290 dated 28th October 02, I have the honor to submit that for the Plague administration of Bowringpet Taluq including Kolar Gold Fields, enabling clauses on the marginally noted points should be brought into force.

As the provision of suitable Hospital accommodation - adequate ambulance and administrative staff, and segregation sheds for people to camp out will have to be decided

Ltr 1556. 29
1902-03.

(13)

189 OFFICE OF THE Regd No 7357 9th JAN. 1903 DEPARTMENT OF M...

SECTION Sanr

FILE No. 141-01

SERIAL No. 8

From The Dy Commissioner Mysore District

To The Secretary to Govt of Mysore Genl & Rev. Depts. Bangalore

Dated 5th January 03

Despatched

Received

General No. 112

No.

Enclosure No. 2

Memo

Vide Ltr 574

Forwarded to the Senior Surgeon & Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of Mysore.

Reporting on the revision of Plague Rules.

By order,

H. Ramaiyer

for Secretary

to January 1903.

Ks

Ltr No 76 12-1-1903

Submit to SS on his return from Delhi

14/1/03

30

Deputy Commissioner's Office. Mysore
Dated 4th January 1903.

To

The Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
Govt and Rev. Depts.
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to the last para of "Notes of a Conference" regarding plague measures, received with Govt. Pro. No. 6388-98/LB(P) 290 dated 28.10.02, I have the honor to submit herewith memo in original received from the Asst. Supt. of Police - Mysore, together with a copy of memo received from the Health Officer - Mysore City, regarding the revision of Plague rules and to state that I concur in general with the views of the Asst. Supt of Police, Mysore.

2. The Sad experience of the past 4 years has shewn that the various measures devised by Govt with the best of intentions have failed of their Object. With an elaborate system of passports and observation, we have not been able to keep out plague and when once the fell disease got a foothold, we have not been able to check its spread. Taking this District alone, 26642 people have fallen victims to

to plague, no less than 14,353 of this no
being claimed from the Mysore City 31
alone. These figures point to the
hopelessness of our trying to do any
good by devising fresh rules and
regulations. The principles which
should guide us in the matter of
plague prevention appear to have
been fitfully explained in the
minutes of the Plague Conference
above referred to. It seems to me
sufficient if these principles are
emphasized and embodied in the
shape of a few simple rules.

3. Evacuation is perhaps the best of
the preventive measures yet thought
of. But there have been several cases
in which this measure was not
resorted to in good time owing to
the delay or difficulty in procuring
shed materials in out of the way places
and also to the disinclination to
move of the non-agricultural classes
who live from hand to mouth and
who are cut off from the means of
eking out a livelihood if they camped
out at an inconvenient distance
from their homes. This latter
difficulty is specially felt in places
like Mysore. It would therefore

greatly lend to facilitate matters if a
32
temporary depôt of Shed materials
were established at convenient
centres for groups of 2 or 3 Talukas
each and money doles given in
needy cases under proper Supervision
4. The present System of requiring
the District Supt^d of Police to do
plague work also does not give
Satisfaction. His own legitimate
duties which are heavy enough
do not leave him Sufficient time
to devote to plague work. It seems
necessary therefore that a Separate
District Plague Officer should be
appointed to a badly affected district
like Mysore which has unfortunately
suffered from plague without
intermission since July 1901. to say
nothing of previous epidemics.
5. The present System of disinfectin
all kinds of houses in the City
by Chemicals admittedly involves
a great waste of money. Houses
which are not fit to be so disinfected
are Subjected to the treatment and
it is no wonder if the infection
Still remains even after the
make-believe process has been
gone through. This is a Subject
deserving of Serious Consideration
by the Medical Authorities

authorities.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
R Ramalingam
for Deputy Commissioner
Nellore District

X X

10-12-02
O. Clerk
Bring up Shark

GR

SECTION Sdry
FILE No. 5 of 02
SERIAL No. 9

1902-1903

From Mohamed Jaffer Sayani
Assistant Superintendent
of Police
Mysore District

To H. Ramanujaiah Esqr
Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District

Dated 8th December 1902
Despatched
Received
General No. 4480
No.

Enclosure No. one

In accordance with his No: P.G. 94 dated 6th December 1902, asking the undersigned to submit suggestions about the revision of Plague Rules, has the honor to enclose herein, a memo for his kind perusal.

Asst: Supdt. of Police
Eastern Mysore District

MGCPB—3-3-01—50 reams.

Memo re Plague Rules

Enc to Self

The rules or regulations that were framed before the appearance of the Epidemic and after, were so done according to the exigencies of the then State of public feelings and knowledge of the people of the effects before and after of the epidemic. People then ignorant of the havoc of this, the remedial measures of observation Segregation, disinfection Evacuation &c. were very much disliked by them. People did not understand the advantages of these measures. but attached the

the meaning of helplessness, worry, inconvenience to them. For the safety of the general public it appeared feasible to Government to enforce the strict observance of these, at the inconvenience and worry of the sufferers.

Of the remedials measures observation was not to the taste of the people. Of course unintentional inconvenience had to be caused to persons leaving an infected area or persons entering into a healthy area from an infected one, in the matter of observing the formalities attending on such observation. To avoid observation people had recourse

to

to daring falsehoods as
to the place, where they
came from and resorted
to various contrivances
in orders to evade
observation. So this System
of remedial measures
did not work in a
manner which may be
termed satisfactory - It
will also be remembered
that its discontinuation
caused no harm.

Segregation also was
not relished by the people
in the East. In certain
places, where this measure
was adopted to separate
the plague Stricken to one
place, and the contacts to
another, it excited the
disapprobation on the
part of the people and
was thought not at all
Conducive to their
Convenience and happiness

The other remedial
measures, such as
evacuation

evacuation, and disinfection made a lasting effect upon the people. At first people had to be forced by inducement, coaxing and promises to evacuate a place, where plague cases occurred. This they did and have also seen that evacuation was congenial both to themselves and the neighbor and put a stop to the spread of infection. It is over four years since plague appeared in and gradually spread to all parts of the Province & hence has taught the people the advantages to be derived from evacuating a place, when plague has appeared. Whether advised or not they evacuate the place of their own accord and run into sheds in

The

the open fields. No more
coaxing and inducement
seems necessary. No plague
cases need occur. Mere
discovery of dead rats
is enough to cause
evacuation now.

Disinfection has
likewise found favour
with the people. When
people quit their houses
owing to appearance of
dead rats or owing to
occurrence of actual
plague cases and run
into Sheds and when
they want to return to
their houses, they of
their own accord, apply
to the authorities to have
their houses disinfected
In hospitals, where
disinfecting materials
are not, or could not
be had with ease

They

they get their houses thoroughly white-washed and the floor cleansed with cow-dung. In this instance also, no more inducement and coaxing is necessary.

Under such circumstances no rules or regulations enjoining such remedial measures, appear necessary. All that is needed at the present stage of the stay of the epidemic, is the opening of plague hospitals in every taluk, with establishment and conveniences to afford relief to the plague Stricken, where such, should be treated and medically aided. It should be widely published that such hospitals have been opened

opened and those who
Suffer from plague
and the contacts will
receive every attention
possible till recovery,
and inducement and
coaxing should be used
to make the Suffering and
the contacts to resort to
Such care-taking places
The really poor may be
fed there at Government
cost and the Sick ~~and~~
those who can afford
they must be made
to understand that care
of their patients and the
Contacts will be taken at
low costs as far as practicable
A gang for disinfecting
evacuated places should
be established at each
Taluk Head Quarters, So
that a Village once infected
and evacuated may
be thoroughly disinfected
for reoccupation. People
Should be advised

at

at the same time, that such a convenience is available and that they are only to inform the head of the establishment as to the place which is to be so disinfected.

Beyond this no other rules or regulations seem desirable, as people are far advanced in the knowledge of the havoc of this epidemic and the ravages it does owing to its being contagious at the same time

It shall be made known to all the people that good sanitary measures adopted at their houses, and their surround will in every way tend to put out diseases

of any sort, Specially
this Contagious Epidemic
It shall be the duty of
the Taluk authorities to
make this important
element known to the
inhabitants of the Villages
in their limits.

8th Decbr 1902

Asst Superintendent of Police
Nellore District

We, the undersigned conjointly suggest the following to be included in the Notes of Proceedings of a Conference held in the Public office Buildings at Mysore on the 13th October 1902

1. All plague patients found to be neglected by their relations or friends, and who cannot take care of themselves, are to be compulsorily removed to Plague Camp for treatment and isolation.

2. Any person, while

suffering from plague, wilfully exposes himself without taking proper precautions in any Street, public place, Shop, or public Conveyance, or enters any public Conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or Conductor that he is so suffering, or being in charge of any person so Suffering, so exposes such Sufferer or gives, lends, sells, transmits or exposes without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection, shall be dealt with severely under Plague Regulations.

3. No plague patient
should remove himself
or be removed from one
house to another. If
any plague patient found
so removed should be
compulsorily removed to
the Plague Camp with the
contacts and necessary
action taken.

4. Every occupant
of infected house, infected
by dead rodents, or by
fatal cases of plague or
after the recovery of the
patients, should get new
house thoroughly disinfected
within a reasonable
period, that is, not

exceeding 3 days, and obtain a certificate to that effect.

Signed / T. V. Kuppuswami
Assistant Surgeon
Plague duty /
Mysore

Signed / A. Kodandapani
Health Officer
Mysore City /

Copy
[illegible]
President